Chicago Daily Tribune.

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estimate the number of Republicans caught by the gills with the stumptail humbug at 800. They will soon get their eyes open to the shameful deception practiced upon them.

The majorities given against the swindle by Northern Illinois in the face of the enormous drain of Republican young men to the army, and the defections caused by the cry of "stumptail," and the apostacy of half a dozen members of the convention, are greater than we expected. The sturdy farmers have stood firm and resisted the onslaught of the secesh like the old guard, keeping their ranks and hurling them back in confusion. All honor to the farmers of Northern Illinois.

SHAKING THE WRONG TREE.

He whom Illinois Democrats are proud to call Old Dick, has a strong and rough hand, and it went astray yesterday. He shook the wrong tree. Catch Old Dick voluntarily putting it on record in the House that the recent pamphlet against the new constitution in Illinois *were not* folded at the expense of that body, while the Vallandigham address to the Democracy was. Of course it was a mistake. Will the Chicago *Times* give the fact one insertion?

☞ Gallant Galesburg has repudiated her recreant representative who basely betrayed her, and attempted to sell old Knox to the secesh. Look at the magnificent verdict. For Egyptian swindle, 98; against it, 810. Poor Gale. The way of the transgressor is hard.

Rock Island County.

Rock Island county has given 350 majority against the swindle, notwithstanding the defection in Rock Island city and the recreancy of G. W. Pleasants, who has gone over to the secesh, where he naturally belongs. His feelings are all southern. He was one of the committee who whitewashed the Knights of the Golden Circle in the convention, and gave them a certificate of loyalty. We suggest to him that it would pay to get up another manifesto, extolling the beauties of the Egyptian swindle, and then employ the editor of the secesh *Argus* to write to the TRIBUNE "to publish it in all its editions." After that achievement he might with propriety take a degree in the K. G. C's.

Additional Election] Returns.

The vote in Springfield was as follows:

For new constitution	1,161
Against "	912
Majority for	249
Peoria, for constitution	1,366
Against "	752
Majority for	614

The secession print claims 800.

Chillicothe (Peoria co.) 6 against. It gave Douglas 21 majority.

Richwood (Peoria co.) 3 against. It gave Lincoln 7 majority.

	For.	Against.
Batavia (Kane co.)	116	197
Big Grove (Kendall co.)	82	237
Richmond (McHenry co.)	28	210
Greenwood, " "	28	126
Dorr, " "	159	266
Mission, (La Salle co.)	22	162
Northville, " "	57	168
Carlinville, " "	267	354
Macoupin co.	250 maj. for.	
Richview (Washington co.)	60 maj. ag'st.	
Wauconda, (Lake co.)	63	134
Flagg, (Ogle co.)	97	255
Middleport (Iroquois co.)	10	
Iroquois co.		500
New Rutland (La Salle co.)	22	116
Mason (Effingham co.)	95	96
Union " "	9 maj.	....
Effingham co., about	200 maj.	....
Atlanta (Logan co.)	good	149
Logan co. gives about		400
Stephenson co. (official)		703
Centralia (Marion co.)		116
Peru (LaSalle co.)	40	....
LaSalle city	510	173

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION ALONG THE ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	For.	Against.
Alton	200	
Godfrey		64
Brighton		16
Piasso		17
Shipman		1
Plainview	51	
Carlinville	13	
Bunker Hill	66	
Nilwood	39	
Virden	15	
Girard	31	
Auburn	38	
Waverly	120	
Chatham		14
Springfield	249	
Jacksonville		249
Williamsville		83
Elkhart		85
Broadwell	13	
Quincy		77
Wilmington		a tie.
Joliet	600	
Lockport	43	
Athens	40	
Lincoln		9
Lawndale		126
Atlanta		149
McLean		80
Shirley		a tie.
Bloomington		234
Towanda		127
Lexington	4	
Chenoa		13
Ocoya		
Pontiac		40
Cayuga		
Odell		26
Sunbury		66
Dwight		78
All Livingston county		300
Gardner	60?	....
Braceville		73
Good Farm		81
Highland		66
Mazon		102
Garden Plain, (Whiteside co.)	15	61
Prophetstown, "	34	169
Pawpaw Grove, (Lee co.)	68	180
Oquawka, (Henderson co.)	137	161
Biggsville, "		maj. 77
Greenville, "		100
Terra Haute, "		26
Henry Creek, "		11
Dallas, "		6
Warren, "	maj. 14	
Olena, "	6	
S. Henderson, "	6	
Oquawka Junc.,	6	
Moline, (Rock Island co.)	....	maj. 143
Hampton, "		48
Port Byron, "		50
Rock Island, "	maj. 173	....
Black Hawk, "	9	
Canoe Creek, "	5	
Oswego, (Kendall co.)	74	244
Kewanee, (Henry co.)	99	267
Wethersfield, "	88	136
Burns, "		maj. 20
Galva "	115	211

MARSHALL COUNTY.

HENRY, Marshall Co., Ill., June 19, 1862.

Enclosed find official returns from eleven towns in our county, which leaves one town to hear from; it will not alter the vote very much. It has generally gone Republican against the new constitution.

Against.		For.	
Henry	56	Lacon	24
Whitefield	12	Steuben	8
Saratoga	71	Roberts	37
Richland	24	Hasewell	71
Evans	141		
Bell Plain	11	Total	140
La Prairie	34		
Total	349		

Majority against the new constitution, 209.

STARK COUNTY.

TOULON, Stark Co., Ills., June 18, 1862.

This county, so far as heard from, gives 462 majority against the new constitution. Only one town to hear from, which will not vary this majority ten votes either way.

McDONOUGH COUNTY.

MACOMB, Ill., June 18, 1862.

The full returns of McDonough county are in, which show a majority of 200 in favor of the new constitution.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

The majority against the new constitution is 167.

BUREAU COUNTY.

The majority in Bureau county against the new constitution is from 1,500 to 1,800.

Glorious from Kankakee County.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 19, 1862.

Kankakee county gives 1,546 majority against the constitution. One town to hear from will make a total majority of over 1,600 against.

Kankakee gave Lincoln 1,100 majority, which was considered very large. Hon. D. S. PADDOCK, who represented her in the convention and refused to support the new constitution, is splendidly endorsed and sustained by his constituents. He was elected as a Union Democrat, and was one of the few who lived up to his pledges and did not basely betray the Republicans. Their faith in him was well founded. They will trust him again and repose in his hands higher honors. The people love a true man and despise a trimmer and hate a traitor.

From Effingham County.

MASON, Ill., June 17, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In compliance with your request to-day, I hasten to forward a statement of polls on new constitutional ticket, in this (Mason township, Effingham county:)

For New Constitution	95
Against	96
For article prohibiting Banks	73
Against " "	112

I have just heard from Union township, adjoining this on the east, and am reliably informed that the majority for the new constitution is only nine. I have heard from no others in this county, but doubt whether the majority for the swindle will reach 200 in this county.

I have also heard this morning from one of the strong Democratic townships in Clay county, and learn that it went largely against the swindle, and am this moment informed by a gentleman from Xenia in said county, that the southern part of that county will go against it.

Though we have not beaten the abominable thing in this township, we have tied the "secesh," and regard it as a great victory. The opponents of the swindle are jubilant, while its advocates are chop-fallen and deeply chagrined.

Bully for Marengo.

The town of Marengo, in McHenry county, is probably the banner town in the State against the Egyptian swindle. See what it has done:

For the swindle........ 29; for Douglas........ 77
Against the swindle.. 349; for Lincoln........ 380

McHenry county has given an enormous majority against the thing—some between two and three thousand, notwithstanding she has sent 1,400 of her sons to the army—three fourths of whom are Republicans.

Well Done, LaSalle County.

OTTAWA, ILL., June 19.—Towns all in but one. The county gives over 1,200 against the new constitution.

After hearing from the town of LaSalle, and some other towns, all looked for a "black eye" from that county. But the farmers put their broad shoulders to the wheel and lifted the majority even higher than was given for Old Abe.

Stephenson county (official)—703 against new constitution.

DeKalb 1,833 Against the Swindle.

SYCAMORE, June 19, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The towns of DeKalb county have given the following majorities against the great swindle:

Genoa	136	Squaw Grove	118
Kingston	160	Clinton	169
Franklin	116	Milan	19
Sycamore	101	Afton	50
Mayfield	54	Shelburne	61
South Grove	88	Somonauk	258
Pampas	105	Victor	114
DeKalb	62	Pawpaw	129
Malta	55		
Total			1880
Price (Irish town) for			47

Majority in the county against the swindle 1,833

This is better than we expected by 500. The rural districts are "sound on the goose."

Little Carroll.

Carroll county has given a round 1,000 majority against the swindle.

Du Page.

Du Page county has given 1,030 majority against the swindle.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.—A portion of the 63d regiment Illinois volunteers, is stationed at Cairo. The vote of these there was taken on Tuesday with the following result: For the constitution, 21; against, 213.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

THE SITUATION AT CORINTH.

REOPENING THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE REMOVED.

A Rebel Refugee on a $1,000 Scalp Hunt.

HOW HE WENT INTO THE BUSINESS AND FAILED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 19, 1862.

There is no change in the position of affairs at Corinth. The commander-in-chief still remains at his headquarters in that city, and the army is as far from achieving a victory over the retreating rebels, as it was the day after the occupation. Communication between Memphis and Corinth remains unbroken, and dispatches pass daily from the gunboat fleet and the generals at Bolivar and Jackson.

It is said, with how much truth I know not, that Col. Slack is to be superceded as the military governor of Memphis.

Nothing has been heard from White River later than the intelligence dispatched yesterday.

The repairs on the Mound City hospital are completed. It has now the capacity to accommodate 1,500 patients.

The cars are running between Columbus and Union City, the repairs on the road having been completed. Gen. Dodge commands at Columbus. All is quiet in Northern Tennessee.

Michael Donnovan, a deserter from the confederate army, who on the 14th of June took the oath of allegiance at Memphis, was arrested to-day at Mound City, on the affidavit of G. G. Bussey, who swears that he offered $100 if he (Bussey) would aid in killing one Johnson Brown of Mound City, formerly a federal scout, in the employ of the government anterior to the evacuation of Columbus. Donnovan after his arrest said he owned two stalls in the New Orleans market, and was a man of considerable property. Brown's scalp was considerably valued by the confederates, $1,000 having been repeatedly offered for it. Donnovan, with a bright lookout for the main chance, proposed to sub-let the contract for $100 and pocket a handsome profit for these war times. The rascal is undoubtedly a spy of the first water and deserves to dance upon nothing with the bottom knocked out. He was remanded to the guard house and accommodated with the historical chain and ball.

Company H, 63d Illinois regiment, voted for the constitution one; all the rest of the company voted against it.

Among the prisoners captured at Corinth is a former citizen of Chicago, who lived at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. He was once in the employ of Frank Parmelee, omnibus proprietor, and has a family in Chicago. He claims to have been impressed into the rebel service, and to have served the confederacy faithfully for eleven months. Of course he is now a good Union man, and anxious to take the oath and be released. He says he is an intimate friend of prominent Democrats of Chicago, and was particularly anxious to be released the day before yesterday, that he might vote for the new constitution. He asked the interposition of your correspondent with military authorities, to effect his release, but being powerless in this direction he was presented with a copy of the TRIBUNE of the previous day and affectionately advised to present his case to the General commanding. The prisoners were all desirous to go to Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1862.

The following important circular has been issued to-day:

"The restrictions heretofore imposed on shipments of merchandise from St. Louis and ports above to Cairo, are this day removed, except as to munitions of war. Permits for such shipments will not hereafter be required by the surveyors, nor will there be any special custom house supervision over this trade beyond the exercise of watchful care that goods nominally destined for Cairo are really delivered at that point—a measure of precaution in which the officers of steamers in general trading to and from this port now cheerfully co-operate.

W. D. GALLAGHER,
Special Agent Treas'y Dep't."

[To the Associated Press.]

The rebel gunboat Sterling Price, sunk in the recent naval engagement before Memphis, has been raised and towed up the river. She arrived here to-night and will be repaired and placed in commission at once.

GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS,
White River Cut Off, Ark., June 15.

The expedition down the river has reached here without a shot being fired at us.

The tug Spitfire captured the rebel steamer Clara Dolson in Bayou Lagraux. She had one hundred bales of cotton on board, and is said to be worth $60,000. She has started for Memphis with a prize crew on board. The steamer Thirty-Fifth Parallel, Judge Fletcher, and several others are in Indian Bay, also, the iron-clad gunboat from Arkansas lately run down from Memphis in an unfinished state, which is expected to offer us battle.

Obituary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—James B. Alexander, of Kentucky, a lieutenant in the regular army, fell from his room in the third story of the Louisville Hotel yesterday, and was almost instantly killed. He was post commissary at Bardstown, and was en route for Washington.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

RUMORED CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

Griefs of Pious Secessionists.

THE GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

THE FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON A GREAT ARMY HOSPITAL.

THE TAX AND CONFISCATION MEASURES.

OLD DICK WAKES UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.

Will the Chicago Times please Copy?

PHILADELPHIA TENDERS A NAVY YARD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

The Senate by three to one concurred in the House amendment to the army bill striking out a section cutting down the salaries of government officers ten per cent., and reducing mileage fifty per cent. Mr. Wilson from the military committee recommended concurrence, on the ground that otherwise the passage of the bill would be risked. Mr. Sherman gave notice that he should press his retrenchment bill if these reforms failed. Yet Sherman, with Dixon and Lane of Indiana voted with the Democrats and Border State men, except Wiley, to take up Powell's resolution of adjournment on the 30th. There was about a two-thirds vote against. The House passed a similar resolution by four to one.

Mr. Walton, of Vermont, reported from the Committee on Printing a resolution, since rescinded, carrying out the resolution to buy of Gales & Seaton a hundred copies of the Annals of Congress for $35,500. He said he thought it ought to have another trial, and be put on its passage. The House refused to lay it on the table sixty-six to sixty-nine. On its passage the vote stood seventy to seventy. The speaker voted nay, defeating it. A motion to reconsider and lay it on the table failed seventy to seventy-four. The motion to reconsider was then withdrawn, and has not yet been renewed.

Passengers from New Orleans say little to encourage the belief that much Union sentiment exists there. The Yankee policy of feeding hungry stomachs is converting a few.

Gen. Wool requires all visitors to Baltimore and Annapolis hospitals to take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Richardson, in the House, sought to introduce a resolution inquiring whether the pamphlet against the Illinois convention was folded at the expense of the House. This was objected to.

Mr. Washburne begged the withdrawal of the objection, but failing, said the pamphlet was not folded at the expense of the House, but he understood that the Vallandigham address, signed by Richardson, was, and should move an amendment of inquiry into that.

Mr. Richardson replied if so, it was not with his consent, but he didn't deny absolutely.

Col. W. M. Crocker, of the 13th Iowa, who commanded a brigade at Shiloh, has been nominated a Brigadier General.

Diplomatic news from Europe, by the steamer China does not confirm the rumors of foreign intervention, but rather an expression of a hearty wish that the war may be conducted with energy and activity and brought to a speedy end.

The Treasury Department is recalling and buying in the first issue of Demand Notes at the rate of $500,000 per day. $4,000,000 have been destroyed already. The whole issue was $60,000,000.

Nearly all the churches in Washington have been appropriated by the government for use as hospitals. The Smithsonian Institute, Odd Fellows Hall and all other public buildings suitable for the purpose are to be taken. It is understood that most of the wounded will be brought to Washington, and most of the sick sent to New York and Philadelphia.

A meeting of Ohioans to secure relief to wounded members of Ohio regiments, was held last night, and the full amount needed was secured.

The Committee of Conference on the tax bill have retained the House provisions as to the tax on plate, carriages, yachts, etc. It struck out the House amendment as to watches and dogs, but the direct tax is not decided.

The House confiscation bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Trumbull said he would report soon. It will probably be taken up after the Pacific railroad bill.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It is believed that a correspondence is now progressing relative to a general exchange of prisoners. Secretary Seward has returned from his visit North.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The *Ledger* has on its bulletin the announcement that Secretary Stanton has again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they can at once supply to reinforce the army. This is believed to be in consequence of the rebel reinforcements received by Jackson in the Shenandoah valley.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The *Times* says on Saturday, Col. Gregory, provost marshal of Alexandria, informed Rev. Mr. Bitting, pastor of the Baptist church, that if he could not pray for the President of the United States, and the success of the Federal arms, he would be compelled to close his church. Mr. Bitting informed Col. Gregory that he could not comply with his request, whereupon Col. Gregory immediately took military possession of the church, and closed its doors.

Several other churches of secesh proclivities have been taken.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—In the House today, Mr. Sherman presented the tender of the Philadelphia municipality of League Island for a navy yard. He said the city had purchased it for $310,000, and now offered the land as a free gift to the government. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Postoffice Department has concluded an arrangement with the Hamburg, Bremen and Liverpool lines of transatlantic steamers, by which the fastest steamers of each of those lines are accepted for the United States mail service throughout the year, thus securing a fast steamer for the conveyance of the mails on each of the United States sailing days, viz: On Saturdays from New York, and on Wednesdays from Southampton or Liverpool. This arrangement so long desired by the Postoffice Department, will give increased efficiency to the United States mail steamship service, and prove of great advantage to the commercial interests of this country and Europe.

The Postoffice Department re-opened today, the post office at Beaufort, N. C., being the first post office regularly re-established since the occupation of that place by the United States forces.

MATTERS AT MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—The shipments north up to to-day have been:

Cotton, bales	3,000
Molasses, bbls	5,000
Molasses, hf. bbls	3,000
Sugar, bbls	6,000

There was much coming in yesterday.

The first day the post-office was opened the citizens mailed 1,000 letters, mostly on business to Northern men, and bought $300 worth of postage stamps. There were upwards of 100 applications for clerkships, including the entire force under the confederate rule.

Provost Marshal Gould administered the oath of allegiance to 300 persons, including 150 deserters from the rebel army and five commissioned officers. It is supposed the cotton-burners are within six miles of Memphis. Last night there were reports of turbulence among the slaves in Crittenden and Mississippi counties, Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 17.—About 150 rebel officers and soldiers, and about the same number of citizens took the oath of allegiance yesterday. The market is becoming glutted with merchandise, which can only be sold for Tennessee money—rather than to do which, owners are disposed to ship their goods back. The greater part of the stores are still closed, the secesh owners of many of them refuse to rent to abolitionists at any price.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Matters Along the Federal Lines.

THE SUB DEPARTMENT OF GEN. DIX.

FROM RICHMOND—REFUGEE'S TALE.

WHITEWASHING THE MANASSAS EVACUATION.

The Resident Secesh to be Arrested.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

Orders have been issued to arrest all secessionists near the scene of the raid on the railroad on Sunday. Among those already arrested is the proprietor of Savage's station, who has several sons in the rebel army.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.—Every thing is quiet here.

The Elm City arrived here to-night from the White house, with about 150 sick soldiers, who, with others from here, will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow.

The Whitehouse Point boat brought down thirty of the guerrillas who made the assault in our rear on Friday last, making eighty-four in all that have been captured. Some of these men are farmers in citizens' clothing, others belong to the 1st Virginia cavalry, and are partially uniformed.

Six boys were brought in yesterday by our cavalry, who said that the rebel pickets on our left wing had advanced, for they had accidentally strayed over the line. They are believed to have been spies, sleeping in the swamps during the day, and spying around our pickets at night.

There is occasional skirmishing going on along the whole lines of the army of the Potomac, but a general engagement is not anticipated for some days.

The weather this afternoon is very warm. The roads are now in a pretty good condition. Two Union sutlers were captured in the guerrilla raid on Friday. One had nearly $5,000 in New York money, notes, and specie, and the other is said to have had $10,000, having just been paid off by their regiments. They were bound North to purchase goods.

NEW YORK, June 19.—refugee from Richmond direct states that the rebels estimated their army of Richmond at 180,000; that it cannot amount to less than 150,000; that though largely made up of conscripts, it is well disciplined and effective, and has unbounded confidence in Gen. Jo. Johnston; that the rebel soldiers still believe that the tide will turn against Gen. McClellan, and then the war will be carried across the Potomac into Maryland and the North.

The army of Johnston is constantly receiving reinforcements, and he at least expects to hold our army in check until the impatience of England and France in reference to Southern cotton and tobacco shall result in bringing those nations to the rescue.

The abandonment of Manassas was considered a very serious disaster to the rebel cause, until Northern organs made it manifest that Johnston had achieved in that evacuation a great and substantial triumph. With these Northern representations, the evacuation of Manassas was accepted as a splendid military operation, notwithstanding the loss which it involved to the rebels of military stores to the value of two millions of dollars.

The rebels still incline to the delusion that their rebel armies have only temporarily abandoned such places as New Orleans, Norfolk, Nashville and Memphis, until the veil is lifted from their eyes with our occupation of Richmond. The rebel leaders are fully aware, however, that all their deceptions of military strategy will be exposed with the loss of Richmond, and hence their desperate efforts and labors to hold it. They can never explain their retreat from or defeat at Richmond to the satisfaction of their followers.

This refugee states that before leaving that city he saw some mysterious-looking boxes and packages for transportation, marked "Tuscaloosa, Ala., via Montgomery," from which it may be inferred that the rebel leaders, in anticipation of a retreat, are sending off some of their government or personal valuables to that out-of-the-way place.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—A correspondent of the *Press*, writing from Gen. McClellan's army, gives an account of the incursions by the enemy in the vicinity of White House on Friday afternoon, which indicates that it was more the result of a mistake than an exhibition of daring. He says that on Friday evening a detachment of Jackson's force, coming down from Gordonsville and along the line of the Aquia Creek railroad, mistook their course, when they struck the head waters of the Chickahominy, went too far to the left, and proceeded on till they came suddenly upon the federal pickets. Instantly they drew up in line of battle and engaged our cavalry vidette, who gradually retired before superior forces.

The writer then narrates the fight of the teamsters and subsequent events, as already given, without seeming to be aware of the different version giving to this raid of the enemy.

WASHINGTON, June 19th.—An order has been issued by Gen. McClellan extending the department of Gen. Dix so as to include Yorktown, Gloucester, Williamsburg and West Point.

UNWARRANTED LIBERTIES ALLOWED SECESH.

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

WHITE HOUSE, June 15th.

The excitement caused by the sudden raid of the 1st Virginia cavalry, near this place, and the guerrilla attack at Tunstall's station on Friday night, are the principal topics of conversation throughout the army. It is allowed by all to be one of the most daring attacks ever known, and is certainly greatly to the rebels' credit, as far as the bravery of the whole thing is concerned. Many speak strongly against the entire liberty allowed the residents hereabouts.

Something should be done besides allowing them to remain at home and within our lines without a guard, and allowed to go where they please, simply because they took the oath of allegiance, which to them is not considered binding in the least degree, as it is considered complimentary. At Savage's station I learn that Mr. Savage took the oath of allegiance to the United States; yet he has now two sons in Richmond—one in the army, and the other private secretary to Jeff. Davis. Two or three days since he went off unmolested, and has not been heard of since. He is an old man, about seventy years of age, and, perhaps, was considered perfectly harmless. At Garlick's Landing, also, where the two schooners were burned on Friday night by Stewart's cavalry, a miller took the oath of allegiance when our army appeared in this section of the country. The other day a quantity of corn was sent to him to be ground, when he said that he'd be dammed if he would grind any more Yankee corn, and that they were to remember that Jeff. Davis was not dead yet. Garlick himself now lives within our lines. He has a summer residence at Hanover Court House, and a gentleman to-day informed me that a few days since he sent his wagon down to the landing for provisions to be taken to Hanover Court House. Dr. Hamilton, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the one who guided the rebels, is said to be one of the most bitter secessionists in the State of Virginia, and yet he was allowed to remain unmolested, without a guard, simply because he took the oath of allegiance.

THE FEDERAL SHARPSHOOTERS.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 18th.]

Berdan's and Andrews' sharpshooters have completely silenced the rebel batteries which played upon us with such fury this morning. Since 10 o'clock they have fired but a single shot, and that a few minutes ago. Our sharpshooters have inflicted a severe punishment upon the rebel gunners. It must be a source of great mortification to the rebel artillerists that their battery was silenced by our rifles, without a resort in any instance to a return of artillery shots. It is said by a gentleman that every gun save one has lost a major part of its cannoniers by the unerring fire of our riflemen. Three rebels who were seated in a lofty tree, endeavoring to reconnoiter our position, made a sudden and fatal descent to the ground, pierced by the sharpshooters' unerring bullets.

THE SITUATION BEFORE RICHMOND.

[From the Boston Traveller June 16th.]

We have received from a gentleman who left Whitehouse, Va., on Friday morning last, June 13th, some interesting information of the state of affairs in the army of General McClellan before Richmond. In regard to the strength of the federal army, he states that no one outside of General McClellan and his staff has any accurate idea. There is no doubt that the strength of many regiments has been considerably reduced by death, wounds in battle and sickness. There are also some skulkers. In regard to the latter the provost marshal, with his posse, is gathering them up from all quarters of the peninsula. No less than three hundred were collected by the provost marshal in one day. Another source of complaint is the large number of officers on furlough at the present crisis. As an offset, however, to the depletion of the Union army, our informant states that reinforcements are reaching General McClellan in considerable numbers. He himself met three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry on the way to the front, and at least ten thousand more would soon reach Whitehouse.

Our army is in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the recent sickness, and express their determination to enter Richmond on the first opportunity. Of their ability to capture the city they do not entertain a doubt.

In regard to the actual strength of the rebel army in Richmond there is really no authentic intelligence. The impression is that in effective men they are not stronger than the Union army. It is evident that many of the soldiers of the Confederacy must be raw recruits, as the country about Richmond has been recently stripped of all the young men, as the few inhabitants to be seen are old men, women and slaves, unfitted for work on the rebel intrenchments.

The impression is that Davis cannot, with any hope of maintaining the contest, evacuate Richmond. The rebel sympathisers found in the vicinity of the capital state that if Davis declines to fight there will be danger from his own troops, who are tired of running.

The roads are still in a most horrible condition. The heavy siege guns are slowly moving towards the front, but it will be a work of weeks, possibly, to get them where they can be used effectively in shelling the rebels and driving them from the capital.

To give an idea of the obstacles to be overcome, our informant states that with a light wagon and one horse he was fourteen hours in getting twenty-two miles. The teamsters go in bodies and help each other. When a mule gets buried in the mud, they all hitch chains upon the unfortunate beast and haul it out. These wagons do not average over seven miles per day.

FROM M'DOWELL'S COMMAND

THE FEDERAL COMMANDER COURTS THE REBELS.

Unionists Seek for Help at Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

An officer from Fredericksburg says, McDowell's lenity to the rebels is amusing. He ordered one regiment, worn out with marching to go ten miles to return some rails and repair the fence from which some of its soldiers had taken them. It is said to be McDowell's theory that the rebels are alienated so thoroughly that it will take a hundred years of conciliation to restore them to the Union.

A committee of citizens from Fredericksburg is here to-day urging the adoption of some measures for the protection of Union men.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Condition of Gen. Fremont's Army.

THE FEDERAL FORCE TO BE STRENGTHENED.

Rumored Heavy Reinforcement of Jackson.

MOUNT JACKSON, June 16, 1862.—Reliable information has been received at headquarters that Jackson has been reinforced a second time by 12,000 men. General Fremont is in a very exposed condition, and in danger of being overwhelmed by a vastly superior force. No reinforcements are on the way to him. It is believed that much of the Corinth army is about to be sent to hold the Shenandoah Valley, with its immense supplies of wheat, until after harvest time.

WINCHESTER, June 14, 1862.

There is nothing worthy of note transpiring here at present, but we hear a multitude of rumors in regard to Gen. Fremont's army. The latest report, coming through a rebel channel to Strasburg, is that Jackson had fallen back to some defensible point, where he had been reinforced by 70,000 men, 10,000 of whom he would employ to keep Fremont engaged while the remainder were to march down the valley west of North Mountain, cut Fremont off, and sweep him from the valley. The mail messenger from Gen. Fremont's army to Strasburg reports that fighting was continued between the two armies on Monday and Tuesday, and another rider says that Fremont has fallen back to Harrisonburg.

The reports of Jackson's reinforcements and his designs are discredited here. A large portion of the prisoners carried off by Jackson have effected their escape.

The report that 1,500 to 2,000 rebel prisoners are now *en route* from Fremont's division is not confirmed at headquarters.

THE SITUATION IN THE SHENANDOAH.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

FRONT ROYAL, June 14, 1862.

The pursuit of Jackson is virtually ended, at least as far as our column is concerned. After baying him to nearly the end of the valley, and making a vigorous snap at his retreating heels as he trotted over the bridge at Port Republic, we have now fallen back, lest he should in turn become pursuer. We left Port Republic early on Monday morning, camping at Harrisonburg, our resting next evening, was in the vicinity of Newmarket, about eighteen miles from Harrisonburg, and on Thursday I left Fremont's command at Mount Jackson, where it will probably remain for some time, if permitted by the proprietor of the mountain. Mount Jackson is midway between Front Royal and Port Republic. The cause of our retrograde movement may be told in a very few words. Jackson's force which all the time greatly exceeded ours, has been swelled by Longstreet's command. Shields, upon whom we relied for support at this juncture, has been ordered to Richmond, and at last accounts was marching thither. The morning that this news came, we had a pontoon bridge well nigh over the river, intending to cross that evening; but after its reception, we concluded we wouldn't. Only one thing remained to be done, to fall back and await reinforcements and supplies. The men of the command were worn down by long marches and short rations. Much of the time they were obliged to rely for food upon the scanty supplies that could be foraged from neighboring farm-houses. They were almost wholly destitute of shoes, and poorly provided with clothing. Their spirits all this while had been sustained by the prospect of soon overtaking the enemy, and finding in the recaptured baggage train all the supplies needed. As this prospect grew dim, and the certainty dawned that they were left exposed to an attack from an overwhelming force, their spirits sank, discontent became manifest, and I much question whether it would have been possible to march them much farther without producing open mutiny. Fremont has adopted the only alternative that offered, falling back upon a central point to rest and recuperate his command. If blame attaches to any one for the movement, it certainly cannot cling to his skirts.

Missouri Emancipation State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 18.—The Emancipation Convention, after a session of three days, adjourned this afternoon. Its proceedings were harmonious, and there was a firm determination to energetically push forward the great policy which the convention met to inaugurate.

A series of resolutions was adopted, heartily indorsing the national administration; recommending the general emancipation of the slaves in the State, and the acceptance of the aid tendered by the general government, submitting to the people of the State the details of such action and such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish the end in view, to be indicated by them through the representatives elect to the next general assembly; proposing a thorough organization of the State for the fall elections; condemning Gov. Gamble's operations in regard to soldiers from other States, and expressing thanks to the general government and its officers for their aid and protection in our conflict with rebellion.

There was considerable opposition to the resolution condemning Gov. Gamble, but it was finally passed.

An executive committee, consisting of two members from each Congressional district, was appointed.

ENCOURAGING UNION TOKENS IN TENNESSEE.

We Hold Cumberland Gap.

NASHVILLE, June 19.—The *Union* learns that 15,000 men will be raised for service in Tennessee. Several leading Unionists are engaged in the work.

A dispatch from Gen. Morgan to Gov. Johnson says we hold Cumberland Gap.

A large Union meeting has been held in Smith, DeKalb and Gillis counties.

The clergy of Nashville have been requested to take the oath.

Mustering Out the Federal Prisoners.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Capt. F. S. Larned, U. S. army, is now at Port Columbus, Governor's Island, mustering for pay the released prisoners of war, recently arrived here. All wishing to receive their pay proper, and commutation of rations, must repair without delay to that post.

From Fredericksburg, Va.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The N. Y. *Times'* dispatch says:—Gen. Doubleday has arrested two or three of the leading secessionists of Fredericksburg, and given protection to the Union men, who complain that notorious rebels have been treated with marked consideration, and their property protected by United States troops, whilst the Union men were allowed to suffer.

Schooner wrecked at Milwaukee—All on Board Lost.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—The schooner Souvenor of this city was wrecked on Tuesday night on her way to Sheboygan, empty. All on board perished, except Capt. Abramson, who was saved by the propeller Chicago. The vessel was valued at $1,200. No insurance.

Foreign Arrival.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The steamer Glasgow has arrived from Liverpool 4th. Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio a passenger.

THE KANSAS IMPEACHMENT OF STATE OFFICERS.

A Disloyal Newspaper Suppressed.

LEAVENWORTH, June 18.—In the Court of Impeachment, Geo. S. Hillyer, State Auditor, was found guilty of high misdemeanor and deposed from office by a vote of thirty-eight to two. The case of Gov. Robinson was then taken up, and he was declared not guilty by a vote of nineteen to two on the first article of impeachment, and by an unanimous vote on all other articles. The court then adjourned *sine die*.

The editor and publisher of the *Daily Examiner*, of this city, has been arrested and imprisoned by order of Brigadier General Blunt, on a general charge of disloyalty. The paper will be suppressed for the present.

New Orleans to Boston.

BOSTON, June 19.—Pierre Soule and the late sheriff of New Orleans have arrived here and have been sent to Fort Warren.

Arrived—ship E. Wilder Farley, from New Orleans, on the 30th ult., with a cargo of 440 hhds sugar, 372 barrels molasses, 1,220 barrels rosin and 240 barrels tar.

New Advertisements.

WE WILL ADVANCE UPON Grain, Flour or Provisions in store, and upon shipments made our correspondents in Buffalo, Oswego, New York, and other points.
G. C. PEARSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 167 Water St., Chicago.
je20-1t

WANTED—SAFES—Wanted to rent a medium sized safe. Address P. O. Box 863. je20-s306-1t

WET NURSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Apply to Dr. Coole, room No. 4 Methodist Church Block, from 9 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m. je20-s311-3t

WANTED—Employment for myself, horse and wagon, in some Grocery, Dry Goods Store, or in any business where honest industry will be appreciated. Please address P. O. Box 4786. je20-s304-3t

WANTED—Occupants for an unusually desirable suit of rooms, overlooking the Lake and Avenue. Also a single front room. Inquire at No. 15 Congress street, corner Michigan Avenue. je20-s310-1t

WANTED—An active man for each county in Illinois, to canvas for the "ILLINOIS STATE RECORD." Address Wilber, Payne & Co., Box 4250, Chicago, giving references and former occupation. je20-s295-1t

WANTED—Three active young men, to sell books, papers, &c., on cars. Apply at 28 Griswold street. SHEAR & CO. je20-s290-1t

MONEY TO LEND TO GRAIN BUYERS.—Grain buyers, or parties wishing to commence buying grain, can borrow money for a year or longer, of a party in Chicago, on improved forms as security, if they will send their grain to him to sell on commission. For information address COMMISSION, care of P. O. Box 4676, Chicago. je20-s301-1t

RACINE, WISCONSIN.—A very desirable two-story Residence, with two lots, 100 by 115 feet, in the beautiful city of Racine, on the main street and over-looking the Lake. There is a good barn and carriage house, wood-shed, &c., and most all kinds of bearing fruit trees. This property will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Chicago property. Inquire of T. S. BAKER, 124 Randolph street, or address Box 2229 P. O., Chicago. je17-s739-3t

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting will be held at the Hall, Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, this (Friday) evening, June 20th, to receive the report of the Committee of Arrangements for the Excursion on the 4th of July, &c.
W. BARAGWANITH, Prest.
JOHN COLLINS, Recording Sec'y. je20-s307-1t

TO RENT—Dwelling house No. 282 North Lasalle street, with ten rooms, gas and water, a good cellar under the whole house, large barn in the rear. Possession given immediately. Apply to GEO. W. WOOD, 134 South Water street. je19-s784-1wt

FOR RENT—A neat house and barn, 383 Superior street near Wolcott. The house contains ten rooms, with gas and water. Apply to F. T. SHERLOCK, 113 South Dearborn street. je20-s308-3t

BOARDING.—A large, pleasant furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, on Michigan Avenue, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, for rent with board. Address "O." Box 443, Chicago, Ill. je20-s300-3t

SHERMAN, HALL & CO, 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to
WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York on shipment to Europe. ap23-p603-2m-net

A FRESH SUPPLY OF VACCINE VIRUS
Just received and warranted. Chicago Homœopathic Pharmacy, 168 Clark street.
je2-s286-2net C. S. HALSEY.

COUNTRY MILLERS WANTING MONEY can get it at one to five years' time, on good real estate security and at fair rates of interest, from a party in Chicago, if they will send him their flour to sell, and on which he will also make advances for the usual commission. For information address "AGENT," care Post Office Box 1792, Chicago. je20-s341-1t

MRS. JANE ELIZABETH FULLERTON—Call at 204 South Water street, and hear something for your benefit, or address Box 25, Chicago P. O. je20-s294-1w

FOR SALE—The good will and fixtures of a Meat and Vegetable market in one of the best locations on South Clark street, as the advertiser is about to leave for England. Address "WILLIAM," Tribune office. je20-s296-3t

SAMUEL GEHR,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND
COLLECTION AGENT,
Has removed his Office to
No. 36 Dearborn Street,
Opposite the Tremont House.

Real estate of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid in all the Western States, Titles examined, Manufacturer's and Mercantile claims collected, Suspended Accounts adjusted, Estates managed, &c., &c. Will also attend to the leasing of Lands, Houses and Lots, and collection of Rents.

Real Estate Papers Carefully Prepared.

HANDSOME INVESTMENT.

The attention of those seeking investments, is called to a large and choice residence lot, I have for sale on

West Monroe Street,

near HECKER STREET. It is 35 feet front by 128 feet deep, has a south front, and is very desirable, as all familiar in its neighborhood must know. I am authorized to offer it on terms that will suit any one seeking

A Good Bargain and Safe Investment.

It will be divided if necessary.

Brick House in West Division.

I also offer very cheap a good Brick House, situated in a desirable part of the West Division. It is two-storied with a fine basement, well built and in excellent condition. The grounds are well improved with shade trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. There is also a good barn on the premises.

This property must be sold

WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK,

As the owner intends leaving the city and any one wishing a good, comfortable and cheap home, can here secure one. Apply to

SAMUEL GEHR,
Real Estate Broker,
36 Dearborn st., second door south of Lake st.
je20-s302-1t

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In drawing of June 5th, 1862—No. 1937 drew $100,000; No. 2880 drew $50,000; No. 10888 drew $30,000; No. 15720 drew $10,000; No. 20022 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information given by TAYLOR & Co., Bankers, 16 Wall st., N. Y. je19-s774-1w

LOST—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—From the corner of Chicago avenue and West Carpenter street, THREE COWS—one is a red cow, with dark stripes; another is red with white spots on the leg and head, one horn broken off, and a piece of rope on her horns; the third is a spotted black and red, with white face, is large, with long horns turning back. Whoever will return said cows to the above place, shall receive $5 reward.
je19-s268-3t FRED ROHR.

FOUND—A Wallet containing a sum of money, which the owner can have at 307 South Clark street, upon paying charges and proving property. je19-s240-3t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The undersigned will pay one hundred dollars reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who cut the halter of my horse on the night of the 16th of June, 1862. Any information that will lead to the parties will be paid liberally for, and be kept strictly confidential. [je17-s231-1w] U. P. BRADLEY.

THE UNION PARK HOUSE IS now open for transient or permanent boarders. Rooms pleasant and charges reasonable. Good stables attached. [je19-s264-1w] R. W. PRATT.

New Advertisements.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
LAND DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO.
THE FINEST FARMING LANDS.
Equal to any in the World,
MAY BE PROCURED
AT FROM $8 TO $12 PER ACRE,
Near Markets, Schools, Railroads, Churches, and all the blessings of Civilization.
1,200,000 Acres, in Farms of 40, 80, 120, 160 Acres, and upwards, in ILLINOIS, the Garden State of America.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer, ON LONG CREDIT, the beautiful and fertile PRAIRIE LANDS lying along the whole line of their Railroad, 700 MILES IN LENGTH, upon the most favorable Terms for enabling Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Workingmen to make for themselves and their families a competency, and a HOME they can call THEIR OWN, as will appear from the following statements:

ILLINOIS

Is about equal in extent to England, with a population of 1,722,666, and a soil capable of supporting 20,000,000. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no part of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, CORN and WHEAT.

CLIMATE.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results from his labor as on these deep, rich, loamy soils, cultivated with so much ease. The climate from the extreme southern part of the State to the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, a distance of nearly 200 miles, is well adapted to Winter

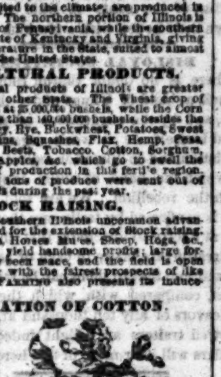
WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO,

Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit and vegetables is grown in great abundance, from which Chicago and other Northern markets are furnished from four to six weeks earlier than their immediate vicinity. Between the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad and the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, a distance of 115 miles on the Branch, and 136 miles on the Main Trunk, lies the great Corn and Stock raising portion of the State.

WHEAT.

THE ORDINARY YIELD OF CORN

is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep and Hogs are raised here at small cost and yield large profits. It is believed that no section of country presents greater inducements for Dairy Farming than the Prairies of Illinois, a branch of farming to which but little attention has been paid, and which must yield sure profitable results. Between the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers and Chicago and Dunleith, a distance of fifty-six miles on the Branch and 147 miles by the Main Trunk, Timothy Hay, Spring Wheat, Corn,


CORN.

OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT,

And vegetables suited to the climate, are produced in great abundance. The northern portion of Illinois is about the climate of Pennsylvania, while the southern part has the climate of Kentucky and Virginia, giving a variety of temperature in the State, suited to almost every product of the United States.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels, besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Cotton, Sorghum, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over Four Million tons of produce were sent out of the State of Illinois during the past year.

STOCK RAISING.

In Central and Southern Illinois uncommon advantages are presented for the extension of Stock raising. All kinds of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c., of the best breeds, yield handsome profits; large fortunes have already been made, and the field is open for others to enter with the fairest prospects of like results. DAIRY FARMING also presents its inducements to many.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The experiments in Cotton culture are of very great promise. Commencing in latitude 39 deg. 30 min. (see Mattoon on the Branch, and Assumption on the Main Line), the Company owns thousands of acres well adapted to the perfection of this fibre. A settler having a family of young children can turn their youthful labor to a most profitable account in the growth and perfection of this plant. The vigorous exertions now making to obtain a supply of reliable seed suited to the requirements of the soil of Illinois, will, it is hoped, speedily give a sufficient amount to plant a great breadth of land.

COTTON.

MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

The great resources of the State, in Coal, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Potter's Clay, Limestone, Sandstone, &c., &c., are almost untouched; they await the arrival of enterprising and energetic men accustomed to convert them into gold.

Railroad System of Illinois.

Railroads intersect the whole State. $125,000,000 have been invested in completing the great net work that links every part of the State into immediate connection with the surrounding States and the directest thoroughfares of commerce.

The Illinois Central Railroad

Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio. As its name imports, the Railroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road along its whole length lie the lands offered for sale.

TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

From the unprecedented advantages this Company offers, it is not surprising that it should have already disposed of 1,300,000 acres of land. It is now selling at the rate of 5,000 acres per week. The population along the line has trebled in ten years, and is now 814,891. The Company sell to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate.

Cities, Towns, Markets, Depots.

There are Ninety-Eight Depots on the Company's Railroad, giving about one every seven miles. Cities, Towns and Villages are situated at convenient distances throughout the whole route, where every desirable commodity may be found as readily as in the oldest cities of the Union, and where buyers are to be met for all kinds of farm produce.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and working men will find the free-school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of the schools. Children can live in sight of the school, the college, the church, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.

No one who has visited this splendid region of country can doubt that it equals the most favored descriptions that have ever been given of it; but let any careful observer visit it, and he will inform you that the half has not been told of the advantages it offers for immediate occupation and immediate returns. The farmers of the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, are moving to Illinois in great numbers; and it is believed that if these surpassing advantages were made known to the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and working population of over-crowded Europe, they would promptly avail themselves of the knowledge.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT
ON LONG CREDIT.

80 acres at $10.00 per acre, with interest at 6 per cent. annually upon the following terms:		40 acres, at $10.00 per acre:	
Cash payment	$48.00	Cash payment	$24.00
Pay't in one year	48.00	Pay't in one year	24.00
" " two years	48.00	" " two years	24.00
" " three "	48.00	" " three "	24.00
" " four "	236.00	" " four "	118.00
" " five "	224.00	" " five "	112.00
" " six "	212.00	" " six "	106.00
" " seven "	200.00	" " seven "	100.00

Apply to
LAND COMMISSIONER,
Illinois Central Railroad Company, Chicago.

W. P. SLOAN, J. E. FERRELL
SLOAN & FERRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
REMOVED TO
No. 20 Dearborn Street.
je20-s303-1t

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS,
BUFFALO HORN COMBS,
INDIA RUBBER COMBS,
IVORY COMBS,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
Our own importation from the best English and French manufacturers.
SMITH & DWYER,
92 and 94 Lake Street,
Opposite Tremont House.

WILLIAM CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO CLARKE & DATES,
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
General Commission Merchant,
73 South Water street,
Chicago,........................Illinois.
[je20-s289-1w]

SEASONED TIGHT STAVES,
In any quantity, constantly on hand.
Country Orders Solicited
HURLBUT BROS., 88 Randolph st.,
je18-s263-1w Post-office Box 3363

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.—Every man, woman and child in the United States should read my work—"SECRETS OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERY ONE." Ladies, business men, clerks, all want it. Sent free on receipt of thirty cents in stamps or silver. Address JAS. RIVINGTON, Post Office Box 2871, Chicago, Illinois. je14-s159-1w

Miscellaneous.

GO TO THE
BASKET
PIC-NIC
TO AURORA,
On Friday, June 20th,

For the benefit of the Educational Fund of the Chicago Theological Seminary. They expect to be joined by several churches of that denomination along the line of the road and of the above place.

The grounds selected for the Pic-Nic are of the most delightful character, being in a shady grove on the banks of the Fox river, the cars stopping upon the grounds, thereby avoiding a fatiguing walk. The train will leave the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at foot of Lake street, precisely at 8 o'clock A. M., and ample provision for the accommodation of all will be made by the officers of the Road.

The managers of this Excursion will spare no pains to make it a delightful trip for all who choose to join them in their benevolent purpose.

Jno. Wright will accompany the Excursionists, amply provided with Ice Cream and other luxuries.

TICKETS—For the round trip, 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Usual fare, $2.50.

Tickets for sale at Root & Cady's Music Store, and at Reed's Drug Store.

☞ All are invited. je20-s311-1w

EXCURSION PIC NIC.—The Congregation and Sabbath School of the
Second Presbyterian Church
Propose celebrating their Twentieth Anniversary by a
Pic-Nic Excursion
TO LAKE FOREST,
On Saturday Next, the 21st inst.,
And cordially invite the other Presbyterian Churches of the city to unite with them.

Cars leave the depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, at 9 A.M. Returning, arrive in Chicago at 8:30 P. M.

Tickets for adults 50 cents; children half price.

Strawberries, Ice Cream and Lemonade, will be furnished by John Wright. The proceeds to go towards paying for the completion of the Church at Lake Forest.

D. B. HOLT, } Com of C'h
C. H. QUINLAN, } at
J. H. HULBURD, } L. Forest.
E. W. RAYMOND, } Ex.
T. B. CARTER, } Com.
PETER PAGE }
[je18-s264-3t]

PIC-NIC EXCURSION
TO KANKAKEE,
Plymouth Church and Sabbath School.
On Saturday, June 28th, 1862.

Special trains will leave the Illinois Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 8 o'clock a. m., and returning, will arrive in Chicago at 8:30 p. m.

☞ Tickets for the round trip for adults, 50 cents; children half price. je20-s297-2t

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS OVER
$8,000,000!
Which is the property of Policy Holders.

This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country.

As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while the assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in.

Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence.

Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and applications for Insurance received by

E. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago.
H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin.
Post Office address Milwaukee.
je18-s281-6m1stp

PRICES REDUCED.
WE ARE SELLING
FOR CASH

1C	10x14	Best	Charcoal Tin	$9.25
1X	"	"	"	11.25
1C	Roofing	"	"	9.00
1X	"	"	"	11.00

EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION.
A large and complete stock of
GOODS FOR TINNERS USE,
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS,
AND FENCE WIRE,
At the lowest market prices.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
my18-1stp Corner of State and Lake streets.

METAL WAREHOUSE.
Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

I. C.	10x14 Charcoal Tin,	- -	$9.25
I. X.	10x14 "	"	11.25
I. C.	Roofing "	"	9.00
I. X.	" "	"	11.00

The above prices are for first quality
CHARCOAL BRANDS.
Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents ($1.00) per box less.
TINNERS STOCK
—AND—
FENCE WIRE
At the Lowest Market Price.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
METAL WAREHOUSE,
199 & 201 Randolph Street.
my12-r802-1m-1stp

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY
From New York.
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships,
City of New York, Edinburgh,
City of Baltimore, Kangaroo,
City of Washington, Glasgow,
City of Manchester, Vigo,
Ætna, Bosphorus.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.

These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators.

For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.
☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. mh25-s446-1ytstp

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be
Can I Afford to have a
PEACE-MAKER
COOKING STOVE?
But can I afford to do without one?
THE PEACE-MAKER
Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with
ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.
THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A
Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping in to the room.
VAN SHAACK,
47----State Street----47
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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

THE DEFEAT OF THE SOUTH HER TRIUMPH.

It is said that society, like an army on the march, must always take its sick and wounded with it. No less true is it that in the onward march to a higher humanity and a better civilization, society must also carry with it the foolish, the ignorant, the unreasonable; men who are perverse, cruel, and wicked; those who thwart, hinder, and prevent all that is wise in policy or benevolent in action. This great class of mean, and selfish, and depraved men, who support all that is bad, and fight against all that is good, we have still with us, and one of the greatest trials which afflict patriotism and humanity, is to be found in the mischievous schemes, and malignant action and influence of such men. It is not eternal vigilance alone that must be paid for liberty; there are other jewels of equally priceless value that must be given in exchange for it. The patience that has learned to labor through long years, and to wait for many generations; the fortitude, that bears up with serene and steady front, and holds fast to its faith amid the fiercest opposition, and beneath an almost crushing weight of wrong, abuse and outrage; the devotion to right, and truth and justice, that submits to any sacrifice, and suffers all pain and loss to secure the triumph; these also are part of the price which have always been, and always will be exacted before men can possess the rich treasures of just laws and equal rights.

In this tremendous struggle which to-day engages all the patriotic feeling and best impulse of the country, nothing can be looked upon with less patience, and nothing is harder to bear than the opposition, scorn, and hate of the men for whose true good and enduring welfare all this sacrifice of blood and treasure is made. The loyal men of the Union are offering up all they deem most precious, binding upon themselves the heavy burden, and enduring all the perils and destruction of a bloody civil war, solely, that they may perpetuate for the benefit of the South as well as the North, the inestimable blessings of the best government on earth. Not for ourselves alone are we fighting, not for our own interest and power; but we are battling for the South, for her prosperity and security. There is not a victory for the forces of the Union that will not prove a source of wealth to the South; not a defeat of the rebel army that is not rich with blessings to all that region; the nearer the day approaches of the restoration of the Union, the nearer the deliverance of the South draws nigh; and the last triumph of the devoted soldiers of the old Union will be the kindling dawn of a more glorious day to the South than has ever before shone upon her. That this is so, no man in his right mind can doubt. It is a truth so long since learned by the South from the lips of those elder and greater men, who lived in the better days of the nation, that when the madness that rules the hour shall have passed away, they will themselves recall this early teaching, and with it their own better convictions and long cherished principles.

In the meantime it is our duty to hold up the banner and push forward the columns of the Union, until every rebel has laid down his arms and become submissive and loyal to the Constitution. There are yet perils to be encountered, and sacrifices to be made, but there must be no flinching and no looking back, until the great work for which this war was begun is carried through to a glorious end. The Union must be restored, the Constitution must be established on every inch of the soil of the United States, and the great lesson must be taught so that it shall never again be forgotten, that the Government which our fathers made was not built for a day, but for all time; and that a cleaving curse shall be his portion to the remotest generation, who dares lift his hand against it.

If any consideration besides this, that our own welfare and glory can be secured in no other way, were necessary to fasten us beyond any chance of faltering or wavering to this sublime task, it might be found in the noble thought, that not to injure, or oppress, or destroy the South, but to benefit, strengthen and elevate her, have we now taken up arms against her; and that her defeat and humiliation now will be but the first steps in the new path upon which shall enter in a career of ceaseless triumph and enduring glory.

COUNTRY VS. CITY.

At the late election it was curious to observe the effect of humbug on the city and country respectively. While the former swallowed the bait, the latter were not to be caught by specious clap-trap. Old "Liberty and Economy" started the cry of "Stumptail," and his secession organ, the *Times*, took it up and rung the changes on it. Said they, "If you want 100 "cents on the dollar vote for the new "constitution. If you want to be paid "gold and silver for your work or goods, "vote for the new constitution. If you "want two dollars a day and roast beef, "vote for the new constitution. By voting "for it, all bank issues will be expelled "from the State, and nothing but coin will "circulate in Illinois. All the stump-tail "bankers are going against the new con"stitution. They have spent $400,000 to "defeat it. Every man opposing it is hired "by the stump-tail bankers. Tell them to "pay you back thirty-five cents on the dol"lar that you lost on their stump-tail, before "asking you to vote against the new con"stitution."

Such was the argument with which the laboring class was plied. Old "Liberty and Economy" started the cry, and a pack of one hundred little shysters with the secession print at their head, echoed those catch words.

The simple minded and ignorant were stuffed full of this absurd trash. It was carefully concealed from them that the bank question was a separate proposition, and that any man could vote for the exclusion of banks and yet vote against the new constitution. Thousands who would have voted in the negative on the constitution, cast their ballots for the swindle in order to punish stumptail, as they foolishly believed they were doing.

In a city like Chicago, fully one-half of the voting population are common laboring men who have little time or disposition to read and investigate. They catch up their impressions from the most blatant and biggest-mouth knave that addresses them. The demagogue that can spring upon them some specious, captivating humbug is sure to get their votes. If the falsehood be started too long before the day of election, it is generally exposed by conversations with more intelligent persons; but when trotted out on the eve of the election, the mob invariably follow it, like a herd of buffalo that follow a disguised Indian over a precipice, never stopping to look or reflect until the mischief is done. This is the history of all American cities where day-laborers constitute a majority of the voters.

Had the main and essential question been put to the people;—For or against the proposed Constitution, Chicago would have cast an overwhelming majority in the negative. The judgment and instincts of the masses would have led them to oppose it. Four-fifths of the intelligent, reading and reflecting citizens who went to the polls, voted *against* the constitution. They could not be deceived and swindled as to the real question by the noisy brawling of John Wentworth and his secession organ. On the other hand, full four-fifths of the unlettered, and ignorant class swallowed the "stump tail" bait as greedily as young robins take down worms, and voted for the swindle.

It was different in the country. There the people read and reflect, and are not carried away by sudden panics and partisan sensations. The farmer is separated from the contamination of city corruptions. He is independent and self reliant, and actuated more by patriotism and principle, and less by excitement and prejudice. He counts his broad acres, and flocks, and herds, and holds the staples of commerce in his keeping. He canvasses questions from the stand point of public good, and votes intelligently and conscientiously. Look at the result of the late election in the rural districts. The honest yeomen voted against the constitution almost in solid phalanx. The rabble of the towns were caught in the "stumptail trap" and swindled into voting for it. Verily, that was a true observation "that man made the town but God made the country."

UNION IN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

Our copious special telegrams from Indianapolis in relation to the Union Convention, recently in session in that city, have prepared the minds of our readers for an editorial affirmation of the good news from the Hoosier State. It may be summed up thus:

1st. The Union men of that honorable and patriotic Commonwealth evince no diminution of their intention, long since formed, to use all righteous means at their command to save the Republic.

2d. These Union men without distinction of party—Republicans, Democrats, Know Nothings and Foreigners—have united their strength for the purpose of electing to the Executive offices of the State candidates whose loyalty is known to be unimpeachable, and, at the same time, to send into deserved retirement these bastard patriots, whose affirmations of loyalty are so qualified by *ifs* and *buts*, as to amount, in the present crisis, to practical avowals of earnest sympathy with the accursed rebellion.

3d. The increasing excitement has emboldened the disloyal portion of the population—the followers of Bright, Voorhees, and politicians of that African line—to cast off the disguises that they have heretofore worn, and to enter into affiliations with each other for the purpose of defeating the lawful and necessary measures of the Federal Government.

4th. In spite of the efforts of the disaffected, the heart of Indiana is sound; and her noble sons are ready for any efforts and sacrifices which may be demanded by the exigency of the holy cause.

This is the news that our dispatches, and the Indianapolis letter printed herewith, have brought us; and it is good news indeed. Once we had a prospect of just such an union, and just such a concentration of effort in Illinois. The infamous treachery of the men in whom the Republicans trusted—men elected to office by Republican votes, on the strength of no-party professions—men who used their position to betray and wrong those who clothed them with power—has probably made any further efforts for an Union party in Illinois, a work that no Republican will undertake. We devoutly hope that our political friends in Indiana will not bring up at the goal at which the Republicans of this State, with the best intentions and the loftiest aspirations, have arrived.

We congratulate Indiana, and upon her cheering prospects and the quickened patriotism of her sons. A little work will crown their hopes with a glorious victory!

DISLOYAL SOCIETIES.

There is no doubt that in Indiana and Illinois a band of Thugs under the direction, and by the suggestions of the archfiend himself, are at work organizing for affiliation and co-operation, secret societies in which the bond of union is sympathy with the rebellion. We are told, and the tale is confirmed by testimony that we are not at liberty to discredit, that these nests of treason are many in each of the State's named, and that to them can be traced mischief, compared with which the warlike endeavors of any ten thousand armed and avowed traitors are slight indeed. Our readers will hear more of this hereafter.

☞ Before the election, the secession organ told the Irish that if the new Constitution was adopted, the present Police Commissioners would be turned out, and a new set of policemen would be appointed. Not less than a thousand Irishmen were promised places on the police if the new Constitution prevailed, and they worked like beavers for it all day, bringing to the polls every one of their countrymen entitled to vote, and a good many who were not. Mayor Sherman will have a good time redeeming these pledges—especially as old "Liberty and Economy" promised at least one hundred places to those who served him when Mayor, as policemen. These hundred men, heretofore Republicans, were blowers and strikers for the new Constitution, using all their influence and exertions to coax and wheedle Republicans into supporting the swindle. How are these chaps and the thousand Irish to be provided with places on the police? Of course nineteen out of twenty will be disappointed and cheated, and next election most of them will be just silly enough to be cheated again by the same knaves.

☞ Six weeks ago this city was carried against the Republicans, on the cry of "low taxes," "no party," "economy and reform," by 1,800 majority, and the day after, the secession organ proclaimed it as triumph of the pro-slavery Democracy.

Last Tuesday the city was carried by 850 majority on the cry of "down with stumptail," "give us a gold currency," "vote for the Poor Man's Constitution." The next morning the secession organ proclaimed the result as another "great Democratic victory."

It is noticeable that many who were caught at the former election had got their eyes open at the latter, as the "Democratic" majority, notwithstanding the stumptail cry, melted down about 400. At the next trial the bottom will tumble out of these "Democratic victories," and Chicago will be herself again. Humbug is played out. The sober second thought will prevail.

Senator's Expiring.

The Republicans in the Senate whose terms expire with this Congress are Morrill, of Maine; Foot, of Vermont, Sumner, of Massachusetts; Dixon, of Connecticut; Simmons, of Rhode Island; King, of New York; Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Wade, of Ohio; Chandler, of Michigan, and Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, has already been chosen his own successor. Gov. Sprague succeeds Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island.

Gen. Prentiss.

Gen. Prentiss, of this State, taken at the battle at Pittsburg Landing, was in Richmond a few days ago, together with several other prominent officers taken at the same time, and succeeded in getting paroled, for the purpose of effecting an exchange. They were sent to Salisbury, and will come into our lines in Burnside's department, the rebels objecting to sending prisoners of war through any other part of the lines.

McDowell to Reinforce McClellan.

Secretary Seward was in Auburn on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. On the latter morning the *Advertiser* had the following probably-by-authority paragraph: "We have good authority for the statement that Gen. McDowell was ordered on Tuesday last to reinforce McClellan in front of Richmond."

☞ There was an attempt made on Monday last to kidnap a negro woman and boy at Detroit. A dispatch, purporting to come from Daniel Mace, of Lafayette, Ind., was received by the chief of police, authorizing the arrest of the persons named. This was done, and they locked up. The prisoners were brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged, there being no evidence against them.

BRUTAL MURDER AT ALTON.—A soldier by the name of Kingsley Comstock, of Company C, 13th regular infantry, was killed on Saturday afternoon at Alton, in the groggery on the levee formerly known as the "Light House," by a fisherman named William Cox. The soldier was stabbed in the left side, the knife penetrating the heart and causing death within half an hour after the wound was inflicted. Cox has been arrested, and the circumstances are so strong against him that his conviction of murder is next to certain.—*Springfield Journal.*

THE INDIANA UNION CONVENTION.

THE APPOINTMENTS AND PLATFORM.

Speeches of Gov. Morton and Hon. Henry Secrist.

PROOF OF REBEL SOCIETIES IN INDIANA.

INDIANA UNCONDITIONALLY FOR THE UNION.

No Compromise with Traitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18th, 1862.

Indianapolis yesterday was thronged with people from every part of the State upon the occasion of the meeting of the Unconditional Union Convention. Politicians of the small kind and the large kind, and the political leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties, without animosities or partisan jealousies, leaving behind them the worn out garments of party differences, and clad in the marital robes of devotion to the Union came up before the altar of country, joined hands harmoniously and were united in one by their own free will—the people as one man bidding the multitudinous couple God-speed. The heavy rains of the past few days furnished the farmers with a brief leisure, and they came also with their wives and children to this memorable Convention. Democratic and Republican politicians from other States came from curiosity, and disconsolate specimens of the Secession Bright, Voorhees & Co. Democracy were upon the ground cautiously feeling the popular pulse. It was remarked that before the day ended they found that pulse beating in a remarkably healthy manner.

The details of this Convention I have already telegraphed, and will therefore omit matters of organization, appointments of Committees, etc., and elaborate a few points of general interest without any connected reference.

THE CAUCUSES.

Prior to the organization of the Convention, the two parties met in separate caucus to prepare resolutions expressive of their views and to be submitted—as recommendations only—to the Committee on Resolutions when appointed. The Republicans took the broad ground that in the present emergency the people of Indiana forgetting party differences recollected only their national duty; pledged themselves to aid with men and money the prosecution of this war now being waged only to sustain the Union, uphold the Constitution and preserve the Republic, and not to stay the sword until these ends were attained.

The Democratic resolutions I send you entire as they are remarkably bold in their utterances and contain one expression which was the only political allusion directly or indirectly brought before the Convention or its committees. It is contained in the third general resolution: "or of radical Abolitionists." It was strongly urged by some in the caucus, but, as will be perceived, does not appear in the resolutions adopted by the Convention. The following are the

DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the resolutions to be adopted by the Union Convention to be held to-day ought to embrace all the following objects:

1st. The Union of all good citizens, without distinction of party, to maintain the Constitution of the United States as it came from the hands of its founders, with all its guarantees and safeguards for the protection of the rights of all the people and all the States.

2. The protection of the loyal people of the rebellious States.

3. The cheerful and hearty support of our National and State administrations, in all necessary measures to put down and utterly crush out the present unnatural and causeless rebellion, and to visit with condign punishment the leading traitors who have instigated it, and those who have maliciously participated in its atrocious and horrible enormities.

4. The care, sustenance and encouragement of the soldiers in the Union armies who are enduring hardships, dangers and privations, and who are sacrificing their health and lives in the defense of our institutions.

Resolved, That on a platform embracing substantially the foregoing objects, we will cordially unite with any and all of our fellow citizens, without any regard to former party names or associations.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the designs and purposes of the rebels or their sympathizers, or of radical abolitionists.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Committee on Resolutions of the Convention when it assembles.

The fourth resolution created an animated discussion in the caucus, the opposition regarding it in the light of dictation to the Republicans. Judge Gooding, of Hancock, and Mr. Wallace, of Monticello, made able speeches upon the question, taking broad and liberal views, declaring themselves for the Union, with or without slavery, and unhesitatingly declaring that if slavery stood in the way of the successful prosecution of the war, it must be abolished.

ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY SECRIST.

Before the permanent organization of the Convention, Hon. Henry Secrist, of the seventh congressional district, a Douglas Democrat, and the opponent of Dan. Voorhees in the coming campaign, made a most telling speech. He said that he had no speech to make to timid men. If there were one individual in this Convention doubting that out of this chaos the nation would rise fresher and younger than ever, he had nothing to say to him. Let him go his own way. After tracing his personal career as a Jackson Democrat, he declared it to be the duty of every citizen, in time of war, without reference to party issues, to stand by the government as a child by its aged mother, and he who turned his hand against the government would strike at the heart of the mother who nursed him upon her knees. If he, as a northern man, were opposed to the government, he would give that government a release from longer protecting him. He would never fight the battles of traitors upon the soil which had always defended him. Any party against the government was an anti-war party. The action of a portion of his party—to use no worse epithet—was extremely illogical. They falsely premised that this government was overriding the Constitution. Dan. Voorhees went into the Breckinridge party after Breckinridge became an avowed traitor. He went into it when all true men went out of it. Shame on such Democrats! Shame on the Democracy which cried out "amen" when Breckinridge arraigned Abraham Lincoln for defending the Capital. I boldly make issue with them there, and as long as my voice is preserved, I will never keep silent. I proclaim war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, against northern and southern traitors. To-day there is no middle ground. Every man who is not a patriot is a traitor, and deserves the halter. If any man has come here to-day for the petty spoils of office, give him his fill, for God's sake, and let him return to his wallow. Let us have men who will sturdily back up the government, and carry the banner of Indiana into every battle field, until this accursed and causeless war is ended.

SPEECH OF GOV. O. H. MORTON.

The Convention was permanently organized by unanimously calling His Excellency Gov. Morton to the chair. In response to the loud acclamations and wild enthusiasm which greeted him, he said, substantially:

Gentlemen:—I beg leave to tender my acknowledgments for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of the Union men of Indiana. We have met under most solemn circumstances, and I trust that every heart is deeply impressed with this solemnity and the condition of our unhappy country. I doubt not many of you now present have been here before to conventions of one party or the other, feeling an interest in the success of principles and candidates. To-day you have met under more solemn circumstances than ever before. Are you able to realize the fact that you are now in the midst of a civil war, the most costly, terrible and bloody the world has ever known? That Indiana has already laid down upon her country's altar the lives of 5,000 of her sons? The sacrifice must still go on. God alone knows where it will end. Many who met with you in convention a year ago, now sleep beneath the soil of Missouri, North Carolina, Louisiana, Virginia, wherever in fact the foes of our country have erected their baleful standards. When the war began I felt the importance of discarding all party and all other considerations. I was elected as a Republican, and I am as warmly attached to the principles of that party as any man can be, and yet I feel it my duty, in common with every man, to lay aside all party issues and considerations, to serve the country in this her dread hour of peril. How far I have succeeded I leave you to determine. [Cries: You have done well, Governor."] When I meet a man in favor of the unconditional support of the Government, and of all measures necessary to that end, I will take him by the hand and claim to belong to the same party with him. I care not upon the main question and until that that question is settled, we cannot attend to collateral issues. It is the worst symptom of the time that while we are in a war with traitors, we are busy trying to re-organize parties on old bases and thereby divide and weaken the people of the loyal States. [Cries, "That's so."]

We come here to-day from all parties, pledged to lay all differences upon the altar of our country's good. I trust that harmony will mark all your deliberations and that you will suffer no considerations to influence your action, except as shall be for the good of the country. When the war is over, I don't believe old party issues will ever return. We come together now to save the country. We shall hereafter divide into new parties. But until the hour of peace shall come, regardless of past memories, we will come up as one man for the salvation of our nation.

The rebellion is not a thing of mushroom growth. It was not sprung up suddenly. It was put on foot more than thirty years ago, and the men, their descendants and followers who attempted to carry out the nullification of '32 are in the rebellion of '61. It has been stated [illegible] It was first attempted to be carried out by a cry of an oppressive tariff, [illegible] South Carolina. That was foiled by the indomitable will of Andrew Jackson. He then said: "This will be renewed; it will be [illegible] the American [illegible] the North against slavery would be the next pretext. The prophecy is fulfilled.

The rebel leaders have [illegible] North. They thought they could carry the North-western States with them [illegible] off and go with the [illegible] Confederacy. [illegible] North-west will [illegible] that their connection with New England was a cold and [illegible] Indiana [illegible] wicked dream [illegible] forward and [illegible] pendence of the [illegible] the tail to the Southern kite.

I invite all good citizens to go with us. It is a movement of [illegible] If there be no [illegible] ty, the Republican [illegible] the hour. [illegible] aside parties [illegible] failure. By [illegible] has been [illegible] governments [illegible] men in this [illegible] wretched [illegible] have already [illegible] the collection [illegible] Government [illegible] It will make [illegible] I warn you [illegible] words not as [illegible] have met with [illegible] might well be suspected as traitors by the Government. I solemnly urge you to keep your feet from the treasonable toils. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

As Gov. Morton intimated in his speech, secret societies have been formed in the southern part of the State for the purpose of resisting the collection of the national tax. The evidence, I learn from official sources, is strong and conclusive on this point. The traitors are known, and vigorous steps will be taken to suppress them. The following letter addressed to the Governor by Hon. James Hughes of Bloomington, Ind., is one of many similar ones touching this startling discovery:

BLOOMINGTON, IND., June 16, 1862.

To His Excellency Gov. O. P. Morton:

SIR:—It is a fact of such public notoriety here that a secret political society has been organized in the adjoining county of Brown, which is understood to be hostile to the payment of direct taxes to support the war, that it may well be inferred that the rumors of the existence of similar bodies in other parts of the State are not altogether without foundation. Should any considerable portion of the people of Indiana be entrapped into associations of that kind in times like these, it may lead to consequences of the most grave and serious character.

My opinion is, that they are spreading rapidly throughout the State. Entertaining this belief, I deem it proper to call the attention of your Excellency, officially, to the subject, in the hope that you may, upon proper evidence of its extent and true character, in some public manner, warn the good citizens of the State against them; and, should it become necessary, take the proper steps to bring the subject before the Courts of Justice.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES HUGHES.

THE TICKET.

The nominations were made by *viva voce* call of the counties, the ratio of representation being one vote for every two hundred, and one for each fraction of a hundred, upon the basis of the last Presidential vote. They resulted as follows:

For Secretary of State—William A. Peele.
For Auditor of State—Albert Lange.
For Treasurer of State—Jonathan S. Harvey.
For Attorney General—Delana R. Williamson.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—John I. Morrison.

The first three named above are Republicans and the present incumbents, the remainder Douglas Democrats. The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is now vacant by the death of the late incumbent the lamented Prof. Miles Fletcher.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following as the platform of the new party. The resolutions were adopted without debate or a single alteration, by the unanimous vote of the Convention, and were received with the wildest enthusiasm. The platform is as follows:

WHEREAS, The National Government is engaged in a war waged against it by its enemies for the avowed purpose of its destruction, and the subversion of our republican form of government, therefore

Resolved, That the present civil war was forced upon the country by the disunionists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the constitutional government; that in the present national emergency, we, the people of Indiana, in convention assembled, forgetting all former political differences, and recollecting only our duty to the whole country, do pledge ourselves to aid with men and money the vigorous prosecution of the present war, which is not being waged upon the part of our government for the purpose of conquest, subjugation, or the overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to suppress and put down a wicked and causeless rebellion, defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are fully accomplished, and not before, we believe the war ought to cease; and that we invite all who coincide in these sentiments to unite with us in support of the ticket this day nominated.

Resolved, That we demand and expect of our executive and legislative bodies, both State and national, an economical administration of governmental affairs, and the punishment of fraud against the government, as well as a fearless discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That as long as patriotism, courage and the love of constitutional liberty shall be honored and revered among the people of the United States, the heroic conduct of the soldiers of the Union, who have offered their lives for the salvation of their country, will be remembered with the most profound feelings of veneration and gratitude, and that we now tender to them the warmest thanks and lasting gratitude of every member of this Convention.

Resolved, That we tender to the 60,000 volunteers from Indiana our heartfelt congratulations, and hail with pride the fact that upon every battle field where Indianians have been found, they have displayed the bravery of patriots in defense of a glorious cause, and we pledge them that while they are subduing armed traitors in the field, we will condemn at the ballot box all those in our midst who are not unconditionally for the Union.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

After the adjournment, rousing speeches were made by Gov. Morton and the following Democrats: Wm. A. Bickle, Martin M. Ray, ex-State senator; Col. Wm. C. Kise, of the 10th Indiana regiment; Hon. R. Nebecker, of Warren county; Judge Stillwell, of Anderson county; Judge J. T. Elliott, Hon. Daniel Mace, Hon. Amos Lovering, Gen. Steele and Judge Gooding. The Democratic wing of the new party expressed their views broadly and liberally, which may be summed up as follows: That while they were opposed to any legislation of Congress upon the subject of slavery, it must now take the chances of war. The rebels must now take care of their negroes themselves; that they were for the Union with or without slavery, and that if the abolition of slavery was a necessary condition of the successful prosecution of the war, slavery must slide; that they could forgive the deluded masses, but the leading traitors must be hanged, and that the Bright and Voorhees Democracy must receive its eternal quietus at the ballot-box. The proceedings of the convention were marked with the utmost harmony and good will and the new party adjourned to meet at the polls, and celebrate its honey-moon. Its first off spring will be the election of the Unconditional Union Ticket by an immense majority.

FROM CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

Cairo—The Election—How the Soldiers Voted—Gen. Pope—Arrivals of the Sick—Confirmations—Sundry Mentions—The Flag—Something Expected—Takes the Oath—Arrivals of Troops.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 17, 1862.

The telegraph has failed to-day, in consequence of a severe storm said to be progressing at its northern terminus, and I am somewhat reluctantly compelled to fall back upon "first principles," and write the news I should have telegraphed.

CAIRO TO-DAY.

Cairo to-day hardly fulfills the promise of Cairo a month ago. Then, the rivers were on the rampage, and her citizens were in momentary expectation that the levees would be swept away, and involve all in a ruin much more pleasant to contemplate than to experience. Then, while the greater was impending, we were compelled to endure the lesser evil of navigable streets and flooded thoroughfares. To-day, Cairo is as dry as an ash-heap. The "seepage" water has passed through the sewers to the river, the mud has disappeared; vegetation is starting up, and the embryo city is putting on multitudinous airs, and dreams of repairing streets and sidewalks, and begins to pay a decent regard to the conventionalities of corporate existence, like her older but less ambitious sisters.

"ELECTION DAY."

To-day is an event in the history of the Egyptians—an "episode," as Artemus Ward said when his wife had a baby. Early in the morning small politicians were pacing the streets, big with the importance of the "coming event," as if the destiny of a nation depended from their shoulders. Numerous bets were made as to the result in the State, and one hardened sinner had the temerity to offer to wager that Cairo would give a respectable majority for the fledgling! That bet was not taken. Noisy curbstone orators harangued the dear people upon the benefits to be derived by the adoption of the swindle, and, I noticed, made telling allusions concerning the "bloody nagur" question. The audiences were remarkably select—but truth compels me to say not remarkably sober. These impassioned appeals ended, the whole crowd would adjourn to the nearest "lager beer" saloon, and, after a hasty libulation, march to the polls in a solid phalanx and deposit their votes "for the new constitution," "nagurs," and all. It would be an interesting study to trace the connection between malt liquors and affirmative votes. But, as this branch of philosophy is not my forte, I forbear. At this present writing the vote is undeclared and I am unable to give the record. It is safe, I think, to estimate the vote as four to one in its favor.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTED.

Sam. Buckmaster and his colleagues, in their visit to Cairo, remained in blissful ignorance of the whereabouts of the 63d regiment, and failed to receive their suffrages, doubtless to the future of wholesome fear of results. Not wishing to be thus disfranchised the officers of the regiment opened the polls and received the ballots in due form, with a result which must be vastly edifying to the honorable "Commissioners" appointed to receive the vote of the army. Company H voted separately from the remainder of the regiment and forwarded the result to Springfield. The record of the regiment stands as follows:

For the New Constitution	23
Against the New Constitution	312

This result is peculiarly significant, when it is recollected that this regiment was recruited exclusively in central and southern Illinois.

REPAIRS.

The repairs on the late confederate gunboats, Sumter and Gen. Bragg are fast approaching completion. Before another week they will be sent below, and will doubtless prove valuable auxiliaries to the fleet operating on the Mississippi River. They are both seagoing vessels of great power, and in the hands of our brave men will yet astonish the confederates. Those who have examined them are forced to acknowledge that they are vastly superior in all respects to our present iron-clad gunboats. The Sumter is the identical towboat that was formerly the New York tow-boat W. H. Webb, originally the most powerful boat of her size ever built in New York, and brought from that port to New Orleans, to tow vessels through the gulf. Her bows are now covered with railroad iron, so interlaced as to be perfectly impregnable. Iron is used to the full capacity of the vessel. She is armed with heavy guns, and at short range can throw a shot through [illegible] without making the slightest impression upon her plating.

GEN. POPE.

This general's division of the army has returned to Corinth, and given up the pursuit of the enemy. The General and staff arrived at Cairo late last evening, and left yesterday for St. Louis, whither it is said he goes to obtain transportation for his division. He is supposed to be on the way to Richmond, it is conjectured to General McClellan before Richmond.

ARRIVALS OF SICK.

The hospital boat City of Memphis, came in to-day loaded to the guards with sick and wounded soldiers from Corinth, Hamburg, and Pittsburg Landing. There are something over 700 of them, to be mostly placed in the hospital at St. Louis.

CONFIRMATION.

I was informed by a member of Gen. Pope's staff that an official dispatch had been received by Gen. Halleck, from Gen. Negley, confirming the reports of the federal occupation of Chattanooga. No particulars were given as to the extent of our own or the enemy's loss.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The steamer Kentucky, one of the captured steamers, has taken her place in the naval mail line. She arrived about midnight, and brought a variety of news items, which will be found recorded below.

SUNDRY MENTIONS.

The weather is hot—so the Memphians say, although it has not yet reached the degree indicated by the thermometers in Cairo. Ninety degrees is the limit yet reached.

Steamers continue to arrive daily and hourly with army stores and provisions for speculators hailing from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville. The levies begin to wear that busy appearance characteristic of Memphis before the rebellion. Provisions are becoming plenty, but the great drawback upon trade is the want of a proper currency. Col. Slack's order No. 3 prohibiting the use of Confederate scrip, falls heavy upon the people, notwithstanding it has greatly decreased in value. It is now worth but twenty cents on the dollar, and cannot be used by the citizens to purchase necessaries. An absolute prohibition of its use will bring out the gold and silver, which the people have for a long time hoarded up. The prohibition of Col. Slack does not extend to the issues of regular banking institutions, or those of private individuals.

The *Avalanche* of the 15th complains of Colonel Slack's course, and indulges in argument as to its expediency, and asks the commandant of the post, to modify it somewhat, to allow time for the people to get rid of the stuff. The Mayor and committee of the aldermen waited on Col. Slack, the 14th inst., to present their grievances, and to ask for a modification. The Colonel took until Monday to consider the subject. Meanwhile, Capt. Gould at provost marshal's office, was met by a delegation of women, who represented that unless money could be taken a while longer, they would be in a starving condition. Capt. G. said he would be happy to do something, but had no authority. The ladies were referred to Col. Slack. What action that gentleman will take is rather a matter of uncertainty.

The *Argus* publishes Order No. 3, and comments upon it in milk-and-water style. It had hoped that ten days would have been allowed to get rid of the funds. It intimates that gold, silver, and Tennessee issues, have been hoarded up for months; and the order will bring it out. It also calls upon all those who have this kind of money to come to the relief of the city.

Gen. Wallace's division has not yet arrived in the city. A cavalry force arrived in Memphis on the 14th, with transportation for commissary stores. Capt. J. H. Edmonson of this city, of General Preston Smith's staff, arrived on the 14th inst. with a flag of truce and was conducted to the headquarters of the commander of the post, Col. Slack. The object of the visit was to procure consent for the removal southward of the forty or fifty sick and wounded confederate soldiers left behind prior to federal occupation of the city. The result of his interview has not transpired. Col. Slack thought the white flag a flimsy excuse to introduce spies in the city, and stated that a repetition of the act would subject those performing it to arrest and imprisonment.

Col. Forrest, commander of cavalry guerrillas of that name, was in Memphis in disguise, the other day. He talked with Federal officers, obtained such information as he desired and left. This is the report, but doubted.

Forrest's brother, who shot an officer of the Carondelet the other day, yet remains on a gunboat in custody. The injured man will recover.

THE FLAG.

The American flag now waves over the post office and from the residence of one private citizen, John Gager, Esq., once a Chicago man, always a Union man. The presence of troops will soon have the effect to bring out the Union colors in other places.

SOMETHING EXPECTED.

The 46th Indiana regiment, Col. Fitch, took steamer Saturday evening for parts unknown. It is supposed that it will have a hand in something interesting before long.

TAKES THE OATH.

Ninety confederate officers took the oath of allegiance before provost marshal, Gould, on Saturday, and were paroled. 500 citizens and soldiers have taken the oath since the arrival of the Union troops. It is pleasant news to the citizens that Capt. Gould retains the office of provost marshal.

ON DITS.

The Memphis and Charleston railroad is being rapidly repaired and will probably be in use in ten days.

Capt. Cheek, accused of having aided in hanging a Union man, will have to undergo trial by court martial before the case is settled. Capt. Cheek has been paroled, however.

It is reported that a female spy, dressed in men's clothes, was arrested yesterday. She is said to have been in Gen. Polk's command. She was taken on board the Benton.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The 34th Indiana regiment, Col. Ryan, lately located at New Madrid, arrived in Memphis Sunday morning, about 800 strong, on the steamer Crescent City. They are encamped at the Fair Grounds just outside of the city of Memphis. A company of cavalry and artillery are attached to the regiment.

B.

A Supervisor on a Rampage.

MALTA, DE KALB CO., ILL., June 18, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The vote in this town was:

For the new constitution	23
Against " "	83

Our supervisor, H. Madden, a rank abolitionist previous to 1856—who voted for Fremont in '56, and changed to a Douglas man in '60, and is now a Chicago *Times* man—is so indignant at the result of the election that he tendered his resignation as supervisor, after the votes were canvassed, and the following is a true copy thereof:

MALTA, June 17, 1862.

To the Town Clerk of the Town of Malta:

SIR—I this day resign my office of supervisor of the town of Malta, the resignation to take effect from date—feeling that I am not a fit officer, or qualified to represent a people that is three-fourths in favor of negro voting and holding office.

Yours, with respect,
H. MADDEN.

Now the gazelle comes in.

The fact is, three-fourths of all the votes cast at the election were *against* negro voting and holding office.

The supervisor himself was the one who canvassed the votes, and he read them off to the clerks of the election as being in favor of negro voting, &c.

The error was his own, and he resigns in consequence of it. Any man who reads the Chicago *Times*, I suppose, is liable to such mistakes.

C.

The Great Battle Near Richmond—What Gen. Richardson has to Say About It.

A letter from Brigadier General Richardson, whose entire division was engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, was handed to the Boston *Traveller* for publication:

"CAMP AT THE FAIR OAKS STATION, VA., Five Miles from Richmond, June 4, 1862.

* * * * * *

THE SURPRISE.

"It was, perhaps, the most perfect surprise which ever happened on the continent, and the column, moving forward without warning, brushed away the division of Casey like chaff, without waiting even to throw out skirmishers in front and on the flank of the column. I don't care to know anything of this most disgraceful rout. Suffice it to say, they not only ran then, and have not since been heard from, but have abandoned their whole camp, wagons, teams, and seven pieces of artillery. The division of Couch, in the meantime, formed at this station in order of battle, and had hardly done so when the head of their column appeared in his front also. That division stood up most manfully to their work. In the meantime a dispatch from Gen. McClellan at New Bridge, glanced on the wires, ordering up Sumner's corps, in urgent haste. Sedgwick took the advance, and crossing the river, came into action. One and a half hours before sunset, just as Couch's division were having their left turned, the enemy penetrated between him and the corps of Heintzelman, two miles from him, on the railroad. Half an hour more would have cut our column in two, which would have secured the total defeat of our army. The danger was imminent, and the division of Sedgwick, advancing at quick time came up at this critical period, and formed in line of battle in the edge of the wood at the skirt of the large open field at this point—commencing a fire of canister shot upon the head of the column, from his twenty-four pieces, which staggered it, and the division then moving down in line of battle, completely swept the field, recovering thus much of our lost ground. It was now night. My division came up on the left of Sedgwick's, connecting with Birney's brigade of Heintzelman's corps on my left; thus our line was secure for the night.

From New Mexico.

We have the Santa Fe *Gazette* of the 31st ult., from which we take the following:

Although there is some foundation for the rumors which have been afloat during the week in regard to the appearance of some Texans at the upper end of the Jornada, there is no cause for alarm. We understand that they were merely scouts under the command of Capt. Coopwood, looking out to see whether there was any movement on foot at Fort Craig which might endanger their safety at the Mesilla. In the skirmish which took place between them and a company of the Colorado volunteers, they left four dead on the field. Whether or not there were other casualties, we have not been informed. Not one of the volunteers was hurt; notwithstanding they encountered double their number.

All apprehension that may be entertained in reference to the return of the Texans to New Mexico may be confidently dismissed. Not the least probability of their coming back.

TEXANS SENT TO MESILLA.—On Sunday last, the 25th inst., quite a number of Texans were sent from Santa Fe, under an escort commanded by Lieut. Ayres, with a view to enable them to overtake the command of Col. Steel, which is yet understood to be in the Mesilla. They have all been in hospital here, and have received medical treatment from our surgeon (Dr. Bailey), since the Texan forces commenced their retreat.

Upon their having recovered sufficiently to enable them to travel they were paroled and disposed of as above.

A New Rebel Port.

A secession schooner arrived here yesterday, 5th, from Wilmington N. C., loaded with tobacco, &c. She intends to return, and is one of five that are to run the blockade. The rebel agents here say that the port of Nassau is blockaded by a United States squadron, and they intend to make Bermuda their depot, provided that the United States do not send a squadron to block their game.—*Bermuda Cor. N. Y. Post, June 7.*

A Kentuckian on Negro-Loving.

Col. Leonidas Metcalf, who, it will be recollected, was challenged a short time since by a rampant secessionist to mortal combat, and sent him to "the undiscovered country," lately made a speech to the Union men of Carlisle, Nicholas county, in which he paid his respects to the negro-lovers of the secession Times stripe. We commend the extract to that sheet and those who read it. Says Col. Metcalf:

I had started to pay my respects to the nigger lovers of the South. There has been no election since I can remember but the cry of nigger was raised. A constable, coroner, judge or president could not be nominated but the same old tune was ground. Law after law was passed to tighten the tenure by which we held them. State laws, fugitive laws, territorial legislatures might legislate a man to the devil if they chose, if he had no nigger; but laws were passed to prevent them from legislating on the subject of niggers. A Republican Congress passed laws to prevent themselves from legislating on negroes in the territories, still the cry was more security, more concessions, until they require all to kneel to Gealer's cap, or else they are not the simon Buckner pure. They swear that it is God's institution, and that in His sublime wisdom He instigated the trader to the pious calling of catching and chaining the wild African in the hold of some gloomy ship, to transport him from his native hills where his soul is in danger, to the cotton fields of America, all for the glory of God and the increase of his kingdom; that their pursuits and pleasure in Africa are loathsome to God; but when they are transported to the cotton fields and learned to raise six bales to the hand, great is his reward, for he now pleaseth the Lord and shall have a seat in heaven; while the traitors who have so long been protected in making black angels, quietly pocket the proceeds of the cotton. To all this you must solemnly promise and swear, or you are an abolitionist. And some of these traitors are helping to populate Heaven with angels only half black. This is no joke; all this has been preached from the pulpit by the said sooty-winged nigger satellites. They do not stop at insulting men, but blaspheme God with their obsequious dallying and pandering to a set of corrupt, fly-blown jackasses, who cannot see any other aim or object on earth through which pleasure or happiness can be secured but nigger; no other road to Heaven but on a nigger's back. They must have the Missouri compromise or they will break up the government. Then the Missouri compromise must be repealed, it ain't fair, or they will knock all the underpinnings from under Uncle Samuel.

The cry of abolitionist is the whip that is continually held up to scare the ignorant into the Democratic, and now the secession ranks. If you look at things with common sense, you are an abolitionist. If you are for country and for the majority ruling, you are an abolitionist. It is time that we put a stop to these insults. They cannot listen to reason. The only thing that you can beat common sense into them with is a green sycamore club that will not bounce, or a bullet. A few wholesome truths may be bitter, but nevertheless true. The accusation is very common that the North favors amalgamation. Now, to tell the truth, and shame old Nick, it is practised to a fearful extent throughout the South and Kentucky. Go into any of our towns and see the different shades and colors.

Jet black, buff and brown,
Mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound.

But we will not speak loud on this. Somebody might be listening. You can know every traitor in the land as plainly as you can your hogs, by the ear marks. They have a pass word by which you can know them as well in the night as in the day-time—that word is 'abolitionist.' That is the sum total of all their arguments.

Gen. Negley's Expedition to Chattanooga.

[From the Nashville Union, 11th.]

There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of the public relative to the object and results of Gen. Negley's recent expedition to Chattanooga. Its object, we understand, was simply to make a demonstration in force on that point for the sake of the effect which it was reasonably supposed it would have on that portion of the rebel army stationed at Cumberland Gap. He whipped and routed Adams in Sweeden's Cove, and taking position on this side of the river, opposite Chattanooga, he made them *skedaddle* out of the city in true Southern style. They burnt the railroad bridges as they fled to prevent a pursuit never intended to be made. The federals did not cross the river into the city, but returned to Huntsville.

About eighty pestilent rebel citizens of that section were arrested, as has been before stated, and are now at Shelbyville, we believe. So, it will be seen, that East Tennessee has not been liberated, and it is little less than cruel mockery on the part of our more northern cotemporaries to so publish it.

It has been reported also, that many of the citizens of Chattanooga manifested their loyalty on the appearance of the Union troops, and that they were seized and placed in close confinement by the rebels. We saw the gentleman who is said to have made this report, and we are fully convinced, from a conversation with him, that he was misunderstood. He, truthful, patriotic, and upright citizen, as we know him to be, has been in East Tennessee all the time, and in conversation he has mentioned many rebel barbarities which occurred months ago; and he is misunderstood as asserting that they have occurred since Gen. Negley's expedition. We think it highly probable that no recent arrests have been made in Chattanooga. Nevertheless, there was one gallant young patriot who was murdered in Hamilton county, eleven miles from Chattanooga, who imprudently proclaimed his Unionism. Other cruelties were perpetrated by the rebels as soon as the federal forces disappeared.

We hope our military authorities will not again think it necessary to go into East Tennessee until they are prepared to remain. When the Federal army enters East Tennessee it should go to relieve that gallant people, and not to aggravate their sufferings.

A temporary occupancy of East Tennessee territory is the most disastrous circumstance that could happen. Chattanooga could be held as easily as it could be taken, and we hope to hear of no more expeditions that brings in their trail persecutions and death to a people that have never faltered under the most trying circumstances.

Captain Ericsson and Captain Coles.

An editorial article in the Philadelphia *Press*, claiming that Captain Coles stole the idea of shot-proof turrets from Captain Ericsson, has called out a note from the latter, as follows:

"NEW YORK, June 12, 1862.

"At the time when Captain Coles, in 1855, prepared a *stationary* cupola or 'shield' for floating batteries, the Emperor of the French had in his possession an elaborately finished drawing of an impregnable floating battery, made by my hands, and transmitted to his Majesty from New York on the 26th of September, 1854. The most remarkable features of the Monitor were all combined in the plan alluded to. The vessel was composed of iron; its sides were inclined; its stern projected over the propeller or rudder, affording absolute protection; the deck was formed of iron plates, bomb proof, and in the centre was placed an iron turret sixteen feet in diameter, six inches thick, supported on a central shaft turned round by steam power applied below; ordnance of very heavy calibre was applied within the turret, the aim being effected, as in the Monitor, by turning the turret.

"Strange to say, Captain Coles cannot even claim the *form* of the revolving turret, for the plan sent to the Emperor contained a cupola or semi-globe, and not a cylindrical turret, as in the Monitor.

"It is worthy of remark that it was not until 1859 that Captain Coles thought of a *revolving* turret or cupola.

"Let me add that the Emperor acknowledged the receipt of my plans with great promptness, and paid me the highest compliments on the occasion which I have ever received from any quarter.

"Yours, very respectfully,
"J. ERICSSON."

Troubles of a Secesh Maiden in Paris.

Among the humorous things to which, as happening in Paris, our war has given rise, may be set down the following:

A young lady from Secesia, and herself of most intense secession proclivities, was anxious, as all young ladies are, to be married. She was not only anxious, however, but ready and willing, and so was her bridegroom, a French gentleman of wealth and distinction. In order to make the marriage civilly legal, however, it was necessary that it should be performed not only in the regular forms required by the French law, but afterward in the legation of the country to which that lady belonged. Here was trouble. The lady belonged to Secesia, and Slidell was her representative. But Slidell's blessing would be of no more value to her, under the circumstances, than any ordinary individual's blessing or cursing; and so, after much anxiety and mental trouble, not wishing to postpone the "happy day" till Mr. Slidell was "recognized" (by which time she probably could not be married, on account of the gray hairs and the wrinkles of old age), she finally made up her mind to swallow the dose, and conducting her "dearly beloved" to the Legation, they were married by Mr. Dayton, beneath the folds of the American flag, and, by a fiction of international law, upon American soil. It is said that Mrs. Slidell chided the young lady for her want of patriotism and self sacrifice, and asked her "why she didn't wait a little while till she could have been married by Mr. Slidell." But she was too wise for that.

Election in Peoria.

The voting in this city on the new constitution, yesterday, resulted, as we anticipated, in a large majority in favor of the instrument. Its opponents never made a single demonstration, never held a meeting or even a consultation, never ordered a ticket, never appointed a vote distributor, nor a challenger nor rallier. All that was done was done on the loose order, every man doing what seemed to him best. On the other hand the Democracy were up and doing, and left no stone unturned to carry their end.

The real majority for the constitution in Peoria may be put at about 600, with nearly the same for the bank article and the Congressional apportionment. The opponents of the constitution ignored the negro clause pretty generally, so that the negrophobists had it about all their own way.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The Price for Running the Blockade.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following as the price paid by rebel passengers who run the blockade. Says the correspondent:

Would you like to know the price of running the blockade. Lately a Southern gentleman went from Paris to Liverpool to engage passage on an English ship which was going for a Southern port. He asked the price of passage, and was told sixty pounds for the passage, and fifteen shillings (English money) a day for board. The gentleman renounced his project, and returned to Paris to await a fall in the price of travel to secesia. Another party of Southern gentlemen who have just arrived in Paris, tell some strange experiences in running the blockade. They left the Southern coast at a point sixty miles from Bermuda, in a small boat, which would have been probably lost if the weather had not been fine. From there they took passage in another small vessel for the Cuban coast—a vessel on which they had nothing but boards for a bed, and but little food. A storm came up, which kept them out more than a week. They were four days on limited quantities of bread and water, and only arrived at their destination after the most terrible sufferings, and after passing through many dangers. At Havana they took the English steamer for Southampton. They report that very many persons run the blockade in the same way.

Mrs. Lincoln and the Soldiers

I have just been informed, and mention it with great pleasure, that Mrs. Lincoln is now in the daily habit of visiting the hospitals of the District, which are full to overflowing with suffering soldiers. Kind words, beautiful flowers and creature comforts she dispenses with liberality, and many a poor soldier has returned her kindness with heartfelt blessings. How different is such conduct on her part from that of the miserable secession women of Georgetown and Washington who have refused to send a bit of lint to Union soldiers, at the very time they were purchasing luxuries with government money for the rebel prisoners in our midst. I can very well understand how loyal people may sympathize with the misfortunes of the Southern people, but how those who claim to be honest can abuse the government and wish its downfall, while obtaining their daily bread from a public office, is to me unaccountable. And yet, such people may be counted by the score, and will yet have their day of reckoning.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

FROM AUCTION.

RECEIVED THIS DAY

Thursday, May 22, 1862,

ANOTHER LOT OF 500 PIECES OF THOSE

PINE APPLE MUSLINS

A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at THREE SHILLINGS a yard—just half price.

100 Doz. Real French Embroidered Revered and Home Stitched Handkerchiefs,
For One Dollar. Regular price Three Dollars.

150 Doz. of the finest quality of
LADIES LISLE HOSE.
Plain, open worked and embroidered.
For Two and Three Shillings.
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500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
For Two Shillings.

1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars,
For Two Shillings.

1,000 French Lawn Dresses, fast Color,
Ten Yards for One Dollar.

500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines,
FOR ONE AND SIXPENCE.

500 Pieces best style and
Finest quality Challies,
FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.

50 Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.

Another large lot of plain all wool DeLAINES, SILK and WOOL CHALLIES, CRAPE MARETTS, BOMBAZINES, and DRESS GOODS of every description, for half price, just opened.

Do not buy elsewhere AT ANY PRICE until you see our bargains, as we have large daily arrivals of new and desirable Goods of every description

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TIN PLATE.

We are offering for CASH

2,500 Boxes IC 10x14 Best Charcoal Tin Plate at $9.25 per Box.

1,000 Boxes IX do. at $11.25.

A full stock of extra sizes in proportion.

5,000 KEGS NAILS.
"Wheeling" and other prime brands.

Tinners Tools and Machines,
And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.
Japanned and Stamped Tinware,
A complete assortment of
CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
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SHORT HAND.—Graham's Standard Phonography (the best system of Short-hand), taught by GEORGE A. McLANE, Phonographic Bookseller, Teacher and Reporter. je12-c31-1w 12 Metropolitan Block. An outline of the system furnished on application.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the closest of the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Cars loaded in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth streets.
my22-r850-6m READ A. WILLIAMS.

THE NEW YACHT
CONSTITUTION,
Now lying at the head of Washington street, in the Basin, may be chartered by responsible parties for a day or evening. Address P. O. Box 2784. my31-r786-4m

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At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
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Have now in store
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INDIGO CLOTHS FOR CAPS.
FINE 6-4 DOESKINS, REGULATION SHADE.
Yellow, Scarlet, Crimson and Light Green Cloths. Also—A full line of FANCY WOOLENS. Kerseys and Moscow Coatings and Velours. 9-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins and Beavers, 6-4 Fancy Cassimeres.
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MY NEW
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Said to be the finest piece of copper work in the country, capacity of one hundred barrels per day,
Is now open for Public Inspection.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN
SHIRTS.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS AT
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Shirts made to order and warranted to fit at
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No. 3 TREMONT BLOCK...... DEARBORN STREET.
[ap25 p520-3m]

WOOL!

We have $20,000 placed in our hands to advance on Wool, for sale in this market or for shipment East, where the highest prices may be realized. Producers and dealers will do well to communicate with us before selling. Address

HAPPLEYE & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants,
je4-r661-1y 228 South Water st., Chicago.

BUTTER JARS,
JUGS, CHURNS—all sizes,
For sale LOW to the trade only at
SAMUEL GREENE & Co.,
je10-r856-3m Basement No. 5 Board of Trade Building

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
[je8-r961-1m]

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE
78 LAKE STREET,
Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH.
SKIRTS
At Manufacturer's Prices.
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in STORE a LARGE and desirable STOCK for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short CREDIT. fe28-a1-

WHOLESALE
YANKEE NOTIONS.
J. M. STINE,
33 Lake Street,
Corner of Wabash Avenue,
Has now in store, and offers to the Trade,
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
The largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Yankee Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Hoop Skirts,
Neck Ties,
Hair Nets,
And all the articles usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS NOTION HOUSE.
Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.
[my15-r268-3m]

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is
SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO. apl-n808-3m

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corderoys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and H. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Ete,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the above line, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. ap7 p115-ly

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
59 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily, a large and ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great
Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt paying Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. Broom, I hope to see my old friends and customers, and shall as before do my best in filling their orders.
ap16-p531-3m E. R. KELLOGG.

NEW STYLES FOR
SUMMER TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE
25 Lake Street, Chicago,
Have just received from New York Cash Auction sales and direct from manufacturers, a full stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
AND PALM LEAF GOODS,
of all the latest styles, specially adapted for Summer Trade, to which the attention of City and Country trade is invited. my8-r789-1m

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
PURCHASING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WILL FIND AT
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,
Corner Wabash Avenue, next door to Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
A complete assortment of every style adapted to the season. We keep good
Custom-Made Work,
For those who want such, and also a large supply of
CHEAPER GRADES
Which we will sell at
Auction Prices for Cash.
Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, or going further East.
my16-r315-3m DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

RAWSON & BARTLETT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Spring Goods, [illegible] Custom-Made Petna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots. [illegible]
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
[illegible] Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. [illegible] Tip Boots and Shoes [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Have just received a large lot of
DRESS GOODS!
FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,
Which they are offering at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
To suit the season. Also some new styles of
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,
Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we cannot be undersold.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
New Styles of Pacific Lawns,
Only One Shilling per yard.
JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,
New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Black, Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low figures.
Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising the
Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,
Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and as low as can elsewhere be found.
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES.
A full assortment, very cheap. Also the same large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND COLLARS at the same low prices as formerly. We invite all to call and examine.
NO. 141 LAKE STREET.
STRYKER & CO.
my19-r473-1y

TRIMMING RIBBONS!
A line of those very scarce and desirable goods,
JUST RECEIVED,
IN ALL COLORS!
Our customers, who have waited so long and patiently for the above, are requested to call soon and make their selections.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.
mh31-h911-1y

SMITH BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
43 South Water street, Chicago,
Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
SUGARS, COFFEES,
Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas,
WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &c.,
All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH, " S. J. Surdam & Co.
A. JUDSON SMITH, " Smith, Pollard & Co.
[je5-r835-3m]

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.,
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES TO CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water Street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Chicago.
Thomas Heermans,
my21-r818-ly

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET,
C. C. COOK & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 12 STATE STREET,
NEAR SOUTH WATER.
Chicago, - - - - Illinois.
Geo. Wilson King, late of La Salle.
Benj. H. Aldrich, Chicago.

POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.
J. K. POLLARD. [my21-r765-3m] GEO. S. DOANE.

DRUGS.
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street,
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAINTS,
MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
Have a large stock of goods, well bought, and offer them low to
CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS.
[mh31-n728-3m]

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT.
We are in receipt of a fresh supply of this beautiful material, in all widths. We would say to ladies who have not seen this article, that it is made like a ribbon, in lengths of 12 yards, with a running cord in one edge, by which it can be drawn up to any desirable fullness.
It washes and wears well, and is incomparably cheaper and better than any other Ruffling in use. Also,
CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
je9-r23-3m 41 Lasalle street.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
[ocl2-n80-1y]

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. & [illegible])
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, [illegible] Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ap23-p97-1y

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
[je8-r961-1m]

PRIME BARLEY MALT
[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
SAIL MAKERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
and Cordage,
207 South Water st., Cor. of Wells,
largest and best assortment in the West of Manilla Rope, Ditching Ropes, Cotton and Hemp Canvas, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Anchors, Chains and Tackle Blocks.
Roofing Pitch and Felting.
CLOTHES LINES,
all qualities. [illegible] Bundles and Barrels, [illegible] Cords, Nets and Seines.
Flax and Hemp Twines
Of Every Description.
Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and [illegible] to make and sell the
SIBLEY TENT,
every kind, and Patent Tent Poles,
AWNINGS,
Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors,
Flags, Standards, Guidons,
Bunting, as per Army Regulations. Sewing Machines run by steam power prepared to execute all kinds of work. To Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater than any House in Chicago.
J. S. TURNER. | G. B. CARPENTER.
je17-s818-3m

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
SAIL MAKERS,
South Water Street,
Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.
Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!!
made and repaired at the shortest notice.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
26 South Water street.

CARPENTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS.
AND DEALERS IN
ROPES AND CORDAGE,
South Water St., Chicago.
constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Marline and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Awnings, Awnings, Wagon Covers,
Flags, Etc., Etc.
Made to order at the shortest notice.
WEDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
[my1-r819-1y] C. B. HARDENBERGH

Wooden & Willow Ware.
HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Children's Spring Gigs.
" Willow Cabs.
" Slat Cabs.
" Willow Cradles.
" Willow Chairs.
Better goods at lower figures than can be found in any other house in the western country.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
SOUTH WATER STREET.
[mal1-n440-3m]
WOOL TWINE MANUFAC
tured and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 6 [illegible] street.
BUTTER FIRKINS,
OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS
manufactured and for sale at 6 South Water street.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

Coal and Wood.
KELLOGG & GRAY,
DEALERS IN
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,
BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL.
Lehigh and Blossburgh
COAL.
and Yard Market street, corner of Washington.

SAMUEL CRAWFORD,
DEALER IN
Chippewa and Briar Hill
COAL by the CARGO.
Manufacturer and dealer in
MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON.
No. 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River street
CLEVELAND OHIO.

To Grain Shippers.
TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms.
BUSHELS PER DAY.
Capacity of No. 1 - - 3,000 to 5,000
" " 2 - - 1,000 to 2,000
" " 3 - - 500 to 800
WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN,
put the same in superior order for market.
Illinois Central Railroad, Michigan Railroad, Norton & Co., Chicago and
J. C. RICHARDS,
MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.
Also—On hand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

Machinery.
EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Agents wanted everywhere.

Oil and Lamps.
POPE & SLOCUM,
122 Clark Street,
DEALERS IN
LAMPS AND OILS,
Have at all times full stocks of
ER'S BEST OIL,
EXCELSIOR OIL,
STAR OIL,
All of first quality, and warranted.
Ethridge's Patent Oval Flint Glass Chimneys.
OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety at lowest market rates.

Hats, Caps and Furs.
NEW FIRM AT
THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.
[illegible]
Highest market price paid for all kinds of

500 Boxes
500,00
Children'
Peugeot's
No. 108
BARNU
138 LAKE
TOYS AN
WIL
Children's
FIRE WO
1,000 boxes FI
FLAG
Toy Cannon,
FISHI
NO. 138
EXTRAOR
Terr
We shall open
182 Sc
FANCY
Great Bar
Laces,
Elegant Grenadine
Splendid Silk
Beautiful Organdi
Berages, worth
Organdies, worth
Lawns, Challi
REAL
Swiss and C
Inserti
Ladies Silk
Gentlemen's
GENTS' GAU
MILL
FA
Parasols at
NEW
Hoop
French

Wholesale Houses.

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Have just received a large lot of
DRESS GOODS!
FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,
Which they are offering at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!
To suit the season. Also some new styles of
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,
Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the NEW MANTLE. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we cannot be undersold.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
New Styles of Pacific Lawns
Only One Shilling per yard.
JACONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,
New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Silk Umbrellas.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Tissue, Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low prices. Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising
Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,
of the best Watch Spring Steel and at prices that are lower than can elsewhere be found.
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES,
A full assortment, very cheap. Also just received a lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND CORSETS at the same low price as formerly. We invite all to examine.
NO. 141 LAKE STREET.
STRYKER & CO.

TRIMMING RIBBONS!
A line of those very scarce and desirable goods,
JUST RECEIVED,
IN ALL COLORS!
Our customers, who have waited so long and patiently for the above, are requested to call soon and make their selections.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 73 LAKE STREET.

SMITH BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
43 South Water street, Chicago,
Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
SUGARS, COFFEES,
Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas,
WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &c.,
All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH. S. J. Surdam & Co.
H. JUDSON SMITH. Smith, Pollard & Co.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
73 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING

SUGARS,	FISH,
TEAS,	TOBACCO,
COFFEES,	RICE,
SYRUPS,	SPICES,
MOLASSES,	SOAPS,

DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 73 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET,
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
12 STATE STREET,
NEAR SOUTH WATER.
Chicago, - - - - Illinois.
Geo. W. King, late of La Salle, J. H. Aldrich, Chicago.

POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.

DRUGS.
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street,
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAINTS,
MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
Have a large stock of goods, well bought, and offer them low to
CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT.
[illegible]
SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
190 & 191 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. HAWKS,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT
[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND SAIL MAKERS,
Rope and Cordage,
[illegible]
Pitch and Felting.
CLOTHES LINES.
[illegible]
Flax and Hemp Twines
[illegible]

SIBLEY TENT,
AWNINGS,
Patent Tent Poles, Flags, Banners, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons,
[illegible]
J. S. TURNER, G. B. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
South Water Street,
[illegible]
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Hemp, Hay Rope & Cordage,
[illegible]
Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
[illegible]
SAILS! SAILS!!
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 23 South Water street.

GEER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
ROPES AND CORDAGE,
South Water St., Chicago.
[illegible]
Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Flags, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.
[illegible]
WALL OR SIBLEY TENT.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
G. M. HARDENBERGH

Wooden & Willow Ware.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Children's Spring Gigs.
" Willow Cabs.
" Slat Cabs.
" Willow Cradles.
" Willow Chairs.
[illegible]
NATHANIEL WHITE,
SOUTH WATER STREET.

WOOL TWINE MANUFAC[illegible]
and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 98 South Water street.
BUTTER FIRKINS,
OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS
Constantly on hand and for sale at 98 South Water street.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
Dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

Coal and Wood.

KELLOGG & GRAY,
DEALERS IN
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,
BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL.
Lehigh and Blossburgh
COAL.
[illegible]

SAMUEL CRAWFORD,
DEALER IN
Chippewa and Briar Hill
COAL by the CARGO.
Manufacturer and dealer in
MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON.
[illegible] CLEVELAND, OHIO.

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms.
BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1	- - -	3,000 to 5,000
" " 2	- - -	1,000 to 2,000
" " 3	- - -	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN,
[illegible]
J. C. RICHARDS,
MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.
Has on hand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
SO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
[illegible]
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
and Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Oil and Lamps.

COPE & SLOCUM,
122 Clark Street,
DEALERS IN
LAMPS AND OILS,
Have at all times full stocks of
KIER'S BEST OIL,
EXCELSIOR OIL,
STAR OIL,
All of first quality, and warranted.
[illegible]

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT
THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.
[illegible]

Fire Works.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS.
500,000 Torpedoes.
Also, Manufacturer of
Children's Carriages,
Willow Cabs,
Gigs, &c., at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 106 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
FIRE WORKS of all kinds.
1,000 boxes FIRE CRACKERS.
50,000 No. 1 TORPEDOES.
FLAGS OF ALL SIZES.
Toy Cannon, Fire Cracker Pistols
Headquarters for all kinds of
FISHING TACKLE,
Orders respectfully solicited.
NO. 138 LAKE STREET.
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Dry Goods.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING!
Terrible Sacrifice.
We shall open on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at
182 South Clark street,
A complete stock of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Which will be offered at unheard of prices,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
Great Bargains in Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, &c.

Elegant Grenadine Robes, worth $35, for	$25.00
Splendid Silk " 40, for	20.00
Beautiful Organdy " 15, for	5.00
Bareges, worth 75 cents per yard, for	37½ cts
Organdies, worth 87½ cents per yard, for	20 cts.

Lawns, Challies, Prints, Ginghams, &c., &c.,
At prices worthy your attention.
REAL THREAD LACES
Will be sold at 50 cents on the dollar.
Swiss and Cambric Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings, sold at Ruinous Prices.
Silk Mitts at one-half the usual price. Wonderful bargains in Gloves and Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen.
Ladies Silk Hose, worth $1.50, for .... 75c.
" " 1.00, for .... 50c.
Gentlemen's Silk Hf. Hose, worth $1.00, for 50c.
GENTS' GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS at fifty per cent less than they can be bought at any other place in town.
MILLINERY GOODS.
We call attention of milliners to our stock of Ribbons, Flowers, &c., which are offered at great bargains.
FANS AT HALF PRICE
Parasols at Wholesale Prices; Hoop Skirts, latest styles and prices to please ALL.
Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, and all sorts of little traps so low that all will buy.
In fact every article offered will be a bargain to the purchaser. Goods all warranted as represented, and will be freely shown to all. We invite an inspection of our goods, assuring our friends that by a strict and faithful attendance upon their wants, we hope to merit a large share of patronage. Come and see us.
JONES & CO.,
No. 182 South Clark street.

Hoop Skirts.

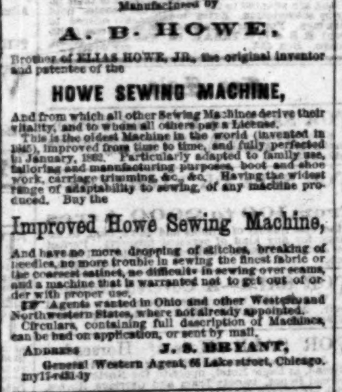
NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And Importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 79 South Clark street (opposite the Court House), and 185 Lake street, (Marine Bank Building.)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what would otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 35 Bowrey.
Chicago Post Office Box 4352.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machines.
[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.
This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the
Improved Howe Sewing Machine,
And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.
Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed.
Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s
Sewing Machines.
PRICES FROM $25 TO $80.
Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.
[illegible]
133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. There are no springs that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They will oil themselves. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address
W. C. MASON, Western Agt.,
124 Lake street, Chicago.

USE POWELL'S POLISH
For Pianos and Furniture.
101 DEARBORN STREET.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

FROM THE SOUTH.

News from New Orleans to the 11th

FROM CHARLESTON TO THE TENTH.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Grenada (Memphis) *Appeal* has New Orleans papers from the 7th to the 10th inst. We gather some items of news:

The *True Delta* of the 7th is tame—appears without any of its accustomed city and river items, and does not contain a single word of remark about the condition of affairs in the city. In the advertising columns we find a number of cards from the military authorities. The military commandant issues an order to the council directing them to employ the "starving laborers" upon the streets and levees. Butler calls upon all collectors to pay up at once. He also publishes a notice in which he says that individuals and co-partnerships who had issued small bills have given ample security for their redemption. Hence holders are cautioned against parting with them at a sacrifice below their par value, and butchers, bakers and dealers in provisions are expected and directed to receive them in payment from their customers, and the city will promptly and duly redeem them.

Six men, named Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, Geo. L. Williams, and Wm. Stanley, were condemned to be shot on the 14th. They had been liberated on parole after their capture at Fort Jackson, and the charge against them was that "they organized themselves in military array, chose themselves and comrades officers, relying, as they averred, upon promises of prominent citizens of New Orleans for a supply of arms and equipments. They named themselves the Monroe Light Guard, in honor of the late Mayor of New Orleans."

A card also appears, from what is termed a "Union association." The following is one of the provisions of the constitution:

ART. 11. All the officers and members of this association shall take the following oath:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will true and faithful allegiance bear to the United States of America, and shall support and maintain, to the best of my abilities, the Union and the constitution thereof. So HELP ME GOD."

James O'Hana was arraigned before the provost marshal on a charge of having assisted in the attempt to hang a man named Hunt, on the day the federal flag was raised on the custom-house. His mother, an aged and infirm woman, was in the court-room. He was sent to the parish prison for one year.

The *Delta* of the 8th says: "Commodore Porter arrived last night from below, and his flag-ship, which we understand is the Octorara, anchored opposite the first district. Two of the gunboats of the fleet also arrived, and we understand that the balance of the mortar fleet, consisting of some thirty or forty sail, are in the river coming up, and may be expected before the city this morning."

Mr. Thomas Murray and other gentlemen were sent to Fort Jackson on the 4th. Mr. Murray was the president of the free market committee, in which capacity he served well and faithfully since the market was first established, nearly a year since. He will be missed by the recipients of that institution.

HANGING OF WM. B. MUMFORD.

This morning, at an early hour, a large crowd amounting to many thousands, assembled on the north front of the mint to witness the execution of Mumford, the man who was condemned by the military commission to be hanged for tearing down the United States flag, on the 24th of April last. The gallows was erected in front of the portico, facing to the north.

About ten o'clock the procession that conducted the prisoner to the gallows came in view. It consisted of a squadron of cavalry in the van, comprising about two hundred men. Next came the condemned in an army wagon, accompanied only by officers of the United States. He refused to be attended by a clergyman; and as he passed through the vast crowd, sitting on his coffin, his countenance only expressed the firmness of despair.

Arrived at the mint, he ascended the platform and made a speech, of which we have prepared a full report for to-morrow's paper.

The crowd looked on very quietly, and no demonstration of any kind was made. Many were of opinion that the execution would not take place, but that the clemency of the commanding general would be manifested in a pardon, and a large number clung to this belief to the last moment.

At precisely ten minutes before eleven o'clock the cord was cut, the drop fell with a heavy thud, and all that was mortal of Wm. B. Mumford dangled between earth and heaven.—*N. O. Delta, 8th inst.*

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the evening of the 12th has been received. The editor in a long article condemns the opinion that Vicksburg must of necessity be surrendered, and says: This idea, which hints at a preference to submission rather than fight, cannot be too strongly reprobated by all good patriots, whether soldiers or private citizens. We hope the determination of our military officers to fight to the last, will be efficiently and unflinchingly carried out. We are sick of surrendering our noblest cities in the confederacy without a fight.

We have had enough of it. It has already sufficiently disgraced us in the eyes of the world abroad, without adding another to the important list. Why should Vicksburg be given up as long as we have the means to defend it? "New Orleans, Nashville and Memphis," it is asserted, "could have been so successfully defended that the enemy never could have succeeded in capturing either of them." "Vicksburg will never surrender, as long as it is Vicksburg." "She stands firm as a rock, and bids defiance to the farther encroachments of the invaders; having already driven away the fleet from below, she now waits the opportunity of destroying the one coming from above."

We take the following from the *Citizen*:

We hear of no movements of the enemy to-day, either above or below the city. Everything has been quiet this morning.

Our preparations to meet the enemy are now assuming such a character that we feel perfectly easy of our ability to defeat the Yankee fleet that is now approaching this city from above.

A SOUTHERN EDITOR TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

[From the Macon, Miss., Beacon, June 4th.]

A great deal of simulated indignation has been roused against Gen. Butler on account of his rather coarse order respecting the ladies of New Orleans. Now, while we unqualifiedly condemn the style of this pronunciamento, we cannot withhold our censure from those ladies who so far forgetful of that modesty and reserve with which woman should always encircle herself, have stepped from the pale of womanly propriety, and insulted strangers in the very streets of their city. When this is the case, woman always subject themselves to censure, if not insult. Neither time nor circumstances will shield her from the inevitable consequence; whether her intentions are insulting or otherwise, she is no longer invulnerable when that beautiful shield she holds before herself and contact with strangers, is withdrawn, for suspicion always attaches itself to such demonstrations.

Is there any father who would wish to see his daughter flaunting through the streets, and insulting those in whose power fate has thrown the city of his residence; or on the contrary, how would a confederate officer act, should a lady, or woman, with federal proclivities, publicly flaunt the stars and stripes in his face, and use insulting expressions in the streets where his duty to his government had called him.

Is it not better, is it not more consonant with the nature of women, to shrink from all contact, all communications of whatever character with enemies and strangers, and thus vindicate her sex from unworthy suspicion, and insure protection from insult and abuse.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE BY WILLIAM L. YANCEY.

We are glad to learn that the Yankee prisoner, Armstrong, who escaped from his guard in this city two or three nights since, was captured on Friday evening by Hon. William L. Yancey, and brought to town. He was first seen on Mr. Yancey's plantation by a couple of boys, who conversed with him for some time. The stranger asked a number of questions, showing his entire ignorance of the country. They informed Mr. Yancey, who at once started out to capture him. Learning he had been seen near a field of corn, he placed his negroes around it while he himself entered the field, gun in hand, and very soon found the individual seated on the ground. The man gave his name as Wilson, said that he was from West Point, and that he had lost his way. Mr. Yancey took him to the house, deputed a couple of negroes to guard him, and then proceeded to question him. Finding there was no further use for concealment, he acknowledged that his name was Armstrong, and was a Yankee. He was from New Albany, Ind., and professed to be sick of the war, and said he did not wish to be exchanged. He was furnished with a supper, and then brought to town and delivered to the proper authorities.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

AT CHATTANOOGA.

ATLANTA, June 10.—Passengers by the State train report the enemy, variously estimated at from three to seven thousand, had left the river opposite Chattanooga, after dividing his forces, a part going up and a part going down the river. It is believed that they will attempt to cross and form a junction on this side, to attack the city.

Gens. Kirby Smith, Leadbeater and Reynolds are there with plenty of troops, determined to meet and repel the enemy.

The people of Chattanooga are calm and free from alarm.

CHARLESTON.

AUGUSTA, June 11.—Fighting still continues in the vicinity of Charleston. The papers of that city of this morning contain the particulars of a sharp engagement on James Island on Tuesday afternoon, which continued until dark.

Our forces consisted of three regiments and one battalion of infantry and three batteries, under command of Gen. W. D. Smith. The enemy was under the protection of felled trees and his gunboats.

Col. Williams of the 4th Georgia was mortally wounded. Our loss is variously estimated at from thirty to sixty-five, principally Georgians. The loss of the enemy is thought to be large.

The confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from a piece of woods which they evidently were going to occupy.

Col. Lamar, of Secessionville, kept up a fire on the enemy's boats and land camp. On Monday he disabled a Yankee propeller.

A federal prisoner taken on Monday reports the enemy's force on James Island at sixteen regiments, and that a few more were expected to arrive shortly.

A REPORTED CAPTURE OF A CONFEDERATE VESSEL.

It was reported at Charleston that the steamer Cecil, from that port to Nassau with a cargo of cotton, had been captured by the enemy.

COL. JOHN F. ADAMS.

[From the Knoxville Register, 8th.]

This gentleman, whose arrival here, in charge of a company of Kentucky refugees, we have heretofore noticed, and who is authorized by the secretary of war to raise a battalion for service in Kentucky, leaves our city this morning for Alabama and Georgia, to appeal to the citizens of those States for arms.

SEWARD'S PERSONAL MOTIVE.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.]

Editors Enquirer:—Upon what slight things hang the destinies of nations! Some score of years ago, a young Yankee schoolmaster came South and spent a year in one of the county sites of middle Georgia. The consequence of that visit was a mulatto child—its father Senator Seward, now Secretary of State! The way this became known, the Secretary himself told it to a Dr. R——— of Georgia, last summer, stating that he regretted the embargo on correspondence, as it prevented his hearing from his daughter and sending her money, which he had done every year for years! He went on to speak in such a way as to convey the idea that he turned abolitionist and brought on the war in order to liberate his beloved daughter from the thraldom of slavery! Well did Paulding say that he was a venomous reptile burrowing in the mud, whose poison and power was unknown till he struck!

The bible declares that a bastard shall not inherit or enter into the congregation of the people; and yet the North is bankrupting itself to bring into its midst a bastard mulatto—a noble object for a national war! Yet his dupes might rend him to pieces if they knew his motives. Hence it is, the possession of middle Georgia is the *ne plus ultra* of his ambition; hence negroes must become free on military occupation, that his daughter might flee to a father's arms—and that too stingy to purchase her freedom himself, it must be done with the lives and the purse of a mighty nation. Hence Charleston is secondary to Savannah in his plans—hence the railroad car stealing, bridge burning exploit—hence Georgia is threatened with 50,000 on one side and 150,000 on the other—hence the federal army moves towards Huntsville instead of Memphis.

Ought not this thing to be sifted out? and if it is true, it can be made the cause of a mighty downfall of our arch enemy, by sending the negro girl *and the facts* to Greeley or Fernando Wood, some inveterate political enemy, to spread abroad North on the wings of the wind! This coming to them on the heels of a defeat must complete his overthrow.

FROM MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis papers of the 15th, we gather some items of interest:

A CARD.—In the *Argus* of yesterday, was an article blaming the butchers for selling beef at forty cents per pound, and otherwise using extortion in their markets in this city. We propose to state the difficulties we labor under and let the people judge for themselves. Beef, the like of which in peace times would bring thirty-five cents per pound, was sold for forty cents at the South Memphis market. That bullock cost $250, cash. We take all the money that we can use to buy stock with. In reply to the allegation that there are only five butchers in market, we have only to say that all the butchers are there who obtain stock for love or money. Of course those who can't buy stock can't sell beef. MANY BUTCHERS.

A LITTLE MORE EXTORTION.—Demanding fifty cents in Tennessee money for a copy of a St. Louis, Chicago or Cincinnati paper is an extortion to which we trust those who purchase newspapers in the streets will no longer submit. The cause of this extortion is the desire to procure Northern journals, which, venders know, will be purchased at almost any price. Before the war, these papers were retailed on our streets at ten cents per copy, and no one should pay more now. Fifty cents for a newspaper! That's coming it rather steep.—*Argus.*

THE MARKETS.—The supply of meats and vegetables in the markets yesterday evening was much larger than has been on sale for some time past. About half the butcher stalls were open, and prices, we understand, have come down a little.—*Argus.*

Paper Hangings.

F. E. RIGBY, JR., Agent
Importer and Jobber of
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
General House Painter.
89 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 10th, 1862. The College has able experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. Terms—$170 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 250 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 85 LASALLE STREET,
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

Miscellaneous.

F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Street,
BLANK BOOKS
Of every description on hand and MADE TO ORDER, of any desired style of
Ruling, Printing and Binding,
Of best materials and workmanship.
STATIONERY
Of every variety, required in the
Office or Counting Room,
Together with all kinds of
COMMERCIAL PRINTING,
Which we execute at short notice and low prices, at
STATIONER'S HALL,
140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE,
Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses,
Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones,
At wholesale and retail. Office, 60 South Wells street (Lloyd's Block) Chicago. P. O. Box 3422.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, Successor to Wahl Bro.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY, of La Salle.
S. S. HAYES, Esq., the recent Agent of this Company, having been appointed City Comptroller, the business of said Company has been transferred to myself. In behalf of the Company, I return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore given them, and hope I may make myself worthy of a continuance of the same. I can assure my friends and those whom I hope to make such, that their orders for Illinois Coal will be faithfully and promptly filled.
Liabilities to and from the Company, concerning their Chicago business, will be settled by the undersigned, at our Docks, foot of Lasalle street, North Division.
S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

CHOICE WINES ON CONSIGNMENT.
Just received from Havre,
250 doz. "Vin de L' Empereur" Champagne,
144 " "St. Julien Medoc Claret—Vintage 1854
74 " "St. Estephe " " "
71 " Grand Pauillac " " "
The above Wines are of choice flavor, full body, well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and will be sold at reasonable prices to close consignment. Apply to HENRY MILWARD, General Broker, 16 Lasalle street, or to JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from
MOTHS, DAMPNESS,
And all damages or loss through the Summer. Receipts given, and charges low.
J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake-st.

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS,
STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING on consignment.
500,000 Staves, best quality,
500,000 "Morell's" best Hoops.
Circled Heading in any quantity, all for sale low by
MAGILL & LATHAM.

CORNWELLS & Co
PAPER WAREHOUSE
95 & 97 SOUTH CLARK ST
CHICAGO—ILLINOIS

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. A. H. CARTER, Supt.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.
The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at their yards a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from the Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Iron is invited. No. 18 Wells street.
Also, for the sale of the Pioneer Iron.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A constant supply of this well-known Iron just received and for sale by
JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 18 Wells street,
Agents for Manufacturers.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
REVOLVERS of all kinds,
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.,
[illegible]

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street.
[illegible]
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 386.

Flour and Feed.

LAKE STREET MILLS—
For Coarse and Fine Mill Feed, or anything in the milling line, call at our mill. All kinds of Flour at the lowest prices. Will purchase and supplies in our line if we are not able to grind the article ourselves. Lake Superior, Michigan and all other orders solicited.
J. A. STEVENS & CO., West Lake-st., cor. Desplaines.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT
FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and pure.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street .... New York.
43 Lake street .... Chicago.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak	Philadelphia.
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6168.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.
COR
BINS
OWN
SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at
NO. 65 CLARK STREET
Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—We have taken the Store
No. 187 South Water Street,
And moved our office into it.
UNDERWOOD & CO.

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS,
RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
Capes, Ponchos, and Havelocks,
RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS,
Rubber and Leather
BELTING.
HOSE, PACKING, &c.
JOHN B. IDESON, & CO.,
111 Randolph street.

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.
The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
Sold Everywhere—by
All Wholesale Druggists in the large cities, and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.
FULLER & FINCH,
Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill.
COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—[or for Prices, Terms, &c.] to
HENRY R. COSTAR,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4125.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bedding. School Furniture on hand and to order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,
Is the largest and
Best Arranged Hotel
in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public.
[illegible]
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

Commission Merchants.

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant, and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 50 State street, Chicago.
[illegible]

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SOUTH WATER STREET, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse, 220 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin sts., Chicago.
Post Office Box 3087.
W. B. HIBBARD. J. McALLISTER. T. W. HALL.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of
PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN,
for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondents in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.
[illegible]

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.
BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & Co.
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SOUTH WATER STREET.
[illegible]

BATES, STONE & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Fish,
HAMS, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, SEEDS, DRIED FRUITS, &c.
No. 217 South Water street, Chicago.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 1 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water Streets. Advances made on consignments.

CHAMPION & TODD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in Greenand Dried Fruits, No. 141 South Water street, Chicago.
S. G. CHAMPION. JAMES TODD.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by
Wm. A. Brown & Co.,
New York.
ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,
Forwarding and Shipping Agents.
Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 25,000 bushels Grain per day.
Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WILLIAM R. STONE,
General Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 3 Dole's Building, cor. Clark and South Water sts.
P. O. Box 3323, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Building.
C. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE.

CYRUS CLARKE,
Produce Commission Shipping Merchant,
NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO.
Cash advances made by Walker, Bronson & Co., Chicago.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds.
FOR COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. B. F. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LEE & ANTES,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark.
OLIVER H. LEE. CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, 168 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 6281, Chicago. Refer to Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 16 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and other products on commission. We make liberal cash advances on Consignments for sale in the Eastern markets.
Post Office Drawer 6219.
ALONZO BRUCE. GEO. E. SCOTT. E. F. QUIRK.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE
General Commission Merchants,
Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 5 up stairs, Chicago.
A. S. CHADBOURNE. G. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts.
Post Office Drawer 6143, Chicago.
F. H. BALL. F. W. BURBANK. F. BALL. F. COLT.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
136 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Albert's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 128 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties consigning to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. O. R. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Grain, &c. Commission Merchants made on bills of lading, and personal property. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 238 and 240 South Water street. Office—No. 4 Board of Trade Building.
[illegible]

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.
C. J. GILBERT. E. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 125 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. S. O. WOLCOTT.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2512.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

HEWES & BRAUNS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill.
N. W. HEWES. L. BRAUNS.

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
128 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., C. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. AMASA FARWELL.

North Side Shoe Store.

A NEW AND FIRST-CLASS
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
ON THE NORTH SIDE.
WISWALL & DAY
Have just opened at No. 85 North Clark street, a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, and would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of the
NORTH SIDE
Particularly, who will find it to their interest to favor us with their patronage, as we shall endeavor to keep our stock well assorted and complete, and sell at low prices.
WISWALL & DAY,
85 North Clark street.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 52 Dearborn st., Room No. 8.

$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT borrowers may be had of the undersigned,
On Short or Long Time,
at very low rates interest, by applying at once at
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms, within a radius of Chicago, in this State. Terms for a term of years.
[illegible]

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 5 Larmon Block,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES, AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Moulding and Brass Work done to order.
Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Co-Partnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited Co-partnership for the transaction of a general wholesale clothing business in the cities of Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Huntington, Wadsworth & Co.
HENRY A. HUNTINGTON,
PHILIP WADSWORTH,
ELISHA S. WADSWORTH.
Chicago, June 16, 1862.

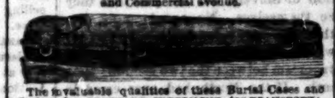
NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
Mr. Sidney L. Underwood and Mr. Ben. W. Underwood
Are admitted as members of our firm from this date.
UNDERWOOD & CO.
Chicago, June 2d, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 2541. Cash advances on consignments on Produce in store, bills of lading and elevator receipts.
JNO. CLARK,
GEO. H. MARSHALL,
PAUL JONES.
Chicago, May 16, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the style and firm name of
KELLOGG & GRAY,
for the purpose of dealing in Coal, &c.
A. E. KELLOGG.
C. W. GRAY.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

Burial Cases.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL
Cases and Caskets,
MANUFACTURED BY
CRANE, BREED & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
May be obtained at
Cairo, Ill., of J. C. Miller,
At the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue.



The invaluable qualities of these Burial Cases and Caskets for ORDINARY INTERMENT, for TRANSPORTATION and PRESERVATION, are now universally acknowledged. They PROTECT the remains of the departed from Water, Vermin or other intrusion. Future removal, should it ever be desired, may be accomplished without inconvenience. A delay of days or weeks awaiting the arrival of absent friends, is entirely practicable. Bodies may be carried to any part of the globe at any season of the year, with perfect safety. They are moreover a sure safeguard against contagious disease. These advantages render them unequalled by anything which, either in ancient or modern times, has been invented for the reception of the human body after death.
Careful personal attention will be given to sealing these Cases and Caskets, or material furnished and instructions given for the same.
JNO. C. MILLER,
Commercial Hotel, Cairo, Ill.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.

Public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will attend before the County Court at the July term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same.

ABIGAIL F. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker.
Chicago, June 3d, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS WILLIAMS, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Williams, late of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of Cook County, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, at the July Term, on the third Monday in July, (21st) 1862, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this second day of June, A. D. 1862.
JOHN TEARE, Administrator.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James B. Johnston and Jenny Johnston his wife, parties of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same at follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and from and after that period semi-annual interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their notes to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of such sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

And whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said notes on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, as also the note given for the same, was not paid when the same became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum above secured to be paid, to wit, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, shall become and be due and payable.

And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage said principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due thereon as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the last above named sum, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, being in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand nine hundred dollars ($80,900).

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the powers and provisions in said mortgage contained, have entered into and upon all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: Lots sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy-one (71), seventy-two (72), seventy-three (73), seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty-four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89), and ninety (90), all in Bronson's Addition to Chicago, said lots being bounded on the east by Clark street, on the north by Schiller street, on the west by Wells street, and on the south by Goethe street, and all of said lots being in the north and between said streets, all situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

And that I will, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next (August 25th, 1862), at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said premises, in pursuance of the terms, powers and provisions of said mortgage, offer for sale and sell the said premises in said mortgage described, being the same premises above described, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James B. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

Said mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said Cook County on the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in Book 44 of Mortgages, commencing at page 163 of said book.

Chicago, June 10, 1862.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Jonas A. Dutton vs. Robert G. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Hoyne—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the eighth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Sumner Marble, as a Special Master in Chancery, for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Monday, the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and designated as Block No. twenty-three (23), in Assessor's Division of the south-west fractional quarter (¼) of section thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a stake at the northeast intersection of Calumet Avenue and Ringold Place, four hundred and two-tenths feet (402-10 ft.) to a stake fifty-five feet and four-tenths of a foot (55-4-10 ft.) west of the centre of the west track of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence northwest on a line parallel with said east track of said Railroad [illegible] hundred and forty seven and [illegible] feet, thence [illegible] thence westerly to a stake [illegible] along the west track of said Railroad, thence west along the south line of Commerce street two hundred and seventy-six and six tenths feet (276 6-10 ft.), to a stake, thence south along the east line of Calumet Avenue [illegible] to the place of beginning, containing exclusive of streets, three and three hundred forty eight one-thousandths acres (3 348-1000 acres). Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert G. Boone and Edward N. Larmon in and to the land described [illegible] the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to the premises above described, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due the complainant under said decree, with the interest thereon and costs of suit.

SUMNER MARBLE,
Special Master in Chancery.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.
Chicago, May 12th, 1862.

CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR for sale in Eastern markets.
KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
Are prepared to make advances on Grain and Flour consigned to John Wilson, New York, and give the privilege of selling in Oswego or Buffalo, if in their judgment the market is better at those points.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, May 11th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:
[illegible]
On Saturdays a Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 6:30 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked to all important points.
For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
[illegible]
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
[illegible]
C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137
(UP-STAIRS.)
The Best Goods at Low Prices.
CARPETINGS,
Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest, of Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrain, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt Venetian, Tapestry, Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.
OIL CLOTHS,
Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment either as regards quality, style or price; English and American manufacture, of every width and grade. [illegible] Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths [illegible] and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.
MATTINGS AND RUGS.
Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa, Jute, Wilton, Axminster, Adelaide and Sheep Skin Mats.
CURTAIN GOODS,
French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Berg Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Lace and Muslin by the yard, Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt, Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Gimps, Curtain Fixtures, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths, together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, [illegible] Bronze Roller-Ends, Rack Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cord and Tassels.
FURNISHING GOODS.
Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Case Linens, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embossed, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enameled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Seat Grass, Springs, Webbing, Burlaps, Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholstery use.
Prime Live Geese Feathers.
Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137 .... Lake street, (up-stairs,) .... 135 & 137

Brandies, Gin, Wines, &c.

M. DIVERSY, of the firm of LILL & DIVERSY,
Importer and Jobber of
WINES and LIQUORS.
Rectifier and Distiller of Pure Spirits and Whisky.
Depot for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar.
Having purchased of JEROME MYERS the entire stock of Imported WINES and LIQUORS of the late firm of
J. E. S. FULLER & CO.
It is offered to cash and prompt paying customers, at the lowest rates. This stock is large and well selected, and consists of some very choice old Liquors, and in addition to my former stock, comprises one of the largest and best assortments in the West. The agency of the late firm of J. E. S. Fuller & Co., for celebrated Champagne Wines and Bitters, has been transferred to me, making me Sole Agent in Chicago for G. H. Mumm & Co's CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE WINES. Also, Agent for
DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
And DRAKE'S CATAWBA BITTERS.
Fine Old Rye, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky constantly on hand. Persons wishing to purchase GOOD LIQUORS, at a Low Price, are requested to call and examine the stock.
No. 39 South Water Street,
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 3353.
Having sold the entire stock of Wines and Liquors lately owned by J. E. S. Fuller & Co. to M. DIVERSY, I most cheerfully recommend him to all the patrons of the late firm. JEROME MYERS.

Hardware.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.
We are now prepared to furnish the trade in any quantity with
TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE,
Of our own manufacture. Using none but the best of materials, and having experienced workmen, we are confident of being able to suit all in quality and price. Orders promptly attended to.
A. R. & G. H. MILLER,
235 and 237 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Insurance.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS:

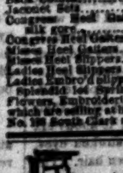
Benj. Lombard,	M. D. Gilman,	Geo. W. Gage,
Van H. Higgins,	John V. Farwell,	Marshall Ayres,
Matthew Sones,	Elvis Harwood,	Oliver Whitaker,
James W. Stone,	Josiah Lombard,	Daniel Sharp,
Levi P. Stevens,	D. L. Phillips,	Isaac G. Lombard,
J. G. Boyd,	Chas. Chandler,	Thomas Harless.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

ARCTIC
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
MILLER & WILMARTH,
AGENTS,
150 South Water Street.

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. We offer to the public the greatest bargains ever offered in the City. Look at the prices:
[illegible]
Cloaks, $1 to $5; Dress Goods, Flowers, Embroideries, and numerous other bargains, which are offered at low prices, at Boyle's Cheap Store, No. 129 South Clark street above Monroe.



FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES!
OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

Railroads.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.
On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit via Adrian, without change of cars, making close connections with all Canadian Trains.
[illegible]
General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains leave Chicago as follows:
[illegible]
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, General Sup't, Toledo, O. E. E. SAWYER, Gen'l Western Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
[illegible]
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BELOIT, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Chicago and Northwestern Depot), as follows:
[illegible]
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati at 6.30 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Jeffersonville, Louisville, [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup't.
CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.
SAM'L A. LEWIS, Wes'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
[illegible]
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
[illegible]
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, [illegible] Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M.; Through Trains arrive 6:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 8.45 A. M.
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets Chicago, daily, at
[illegible]
Arrive at Chicago at 6.15 A. M. and 6.15 P. M.
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg and Pittsburgh!
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.
[illegible]
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side.
[illegible]
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
285 Miles Double Track.
(with its connections)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED
AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities)
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK!
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburgh for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (430 miles)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.
Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS!
[illegible]
LIVE STOCK.
[illegible]
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
[illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.
[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

THE ARMY ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

Interesting Letter from Mr. Cisco.

The following letter addressed to the allotment commissioners of New York, has a general application to which we call the especial attention of soldiers and their families. It is a matter of deep interest to our whole community:

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, June 14, 1862.

SIRS: I have the pleasure to transmit herewith for your information, a memorandum of allotment checks paid at this office to date. The number of checks is 10,306, for the aggregate amount of $470,376.20, a result which I regard as eminently encouraging and satisfactory. It must not be assumed that the number of checks is equivalent to that of the soldiers who have allotted a portion of their pay for the benefit of their families. Such is far from being the case. In many instances the checks are drawn payable to a savings bank, other institutions, or an individual, as a contribution from several persons for the benefit of several others.

The system so happily inaugurated has only been in operation about two months, and has so far been availed of almost exclusively by regiments from this State. I have endeavored to facilitate its working to the utmost of my ability, although it has necessarily entailed upon myself and my subordinates, a large amount of labor and trouble. Many of the checks are drawn to the order of ignorant persons, by whom they are presented for payment, with inadequate means of making themselves identified: much patience, care and discrimination have consequently to be exercised. And yet, animated as I am with a strong disposition to do everything in my power to facilitate the operations of this benevolent law, I have established such regulations and checks as enable persons to receive their money with facility to themselves and without delay. Nor do I hesitate to assume a discretionary personal responsibility when it seems to be required that I should do so. Checks are sometimes lost, but not frequently, in transmission; when I am satisfied with the evidence to this effect I issue my certificate that such check has not been and will not be paid, and consent to pay a duplicate, which is contrary to the practice and rule of my office in all other cases. I do not think that the benefit direct and indirect of these allotments can be overestimated. The system is yet in its infancy, but the relief it has afforded to the families of volunteers is incalculable. To the volunteers themselves it has been a source of almost equal good, stimulating habits of economy and of consideration for those at home dependent on them, and guarding them from the temptation to squander their money in ways positively injurious to themselves. That it should meet with opposition from parties interested in absorbing for their own benefit the slender earnings of the poor soldier, and from some trouble-avoiding officials was to be expected; that notwithstanding these impediments you have already been able to accomplish such signal results, is evidence of the zeal with which you have prosecuted your most disinterested and self-imposed labors, and an earnest of a much more extended development in the future. I beg to assure you that it will be no less a pleasure than a duty for me to continue to co-operate with you in this good work to the extent of my ability.

I am, sirs, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

Messrs. Theo. Roosevelt, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., T. B. Bronson, Allotment Commissioners for the State of New York.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

The Senate met at eleven a. m.

The Vice President was absent, and Mr. Foote was chosen President *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the bill from the House, to change the port of entry of Brunswick, Ga., was taken up and passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to take up the resolution fixing the time of adjournment, and the motion was lost by yeas 14, nays 23.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., the bill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up.

On the question of concurring in the amendment of the House striking out the sections deducting ten per cent. from the pay of officers of the government, civil and military, during the present rebellion, and reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty per cent.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed concurrence. He thought this slight attempt at reform ought not to be concurred in.

The amendment of the House was concurred in—yeas 29, nays 13. So the section was struck out.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment reserving a certain amount of the bonds of the United States until the road is completed, was adopted. The provision for the Leavenworth and Pawnee branch roads was stricken out. An amendment striking out the provision for the Omaha branch road was rejected. An amendment making the point of connection of the Hannibal and St. Joseph branch with the Kansas road, not to exceed fifty miles west of the Missouri River, was rejected.

An amendment appropriating the proceeds of land, in alternate sections, for the proposed Northern Pacific road, was rejected.

Pending a motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. Collamer's amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution which was adopted by 103 against 28, proposing, the Senate concurring, the adjournment of Congress on the 30th of June.

Mr. ARNOLD from the Select Committee on the defence of the Northern lakes, reported a bill establishing at Chicago a national foundry for the manufacture and repair of ordnance and munitions of war, and appropriating $200,000 for the purpose. Also, establishing naval depots and navy yards on lakes Michigan and Ontario, and appropriating $250,000 therefor. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill relating to the claims for the loss and detention of property belonging to the loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to strike out the section that commissioners shall not take cognizance of any claim for loss of value or service of any slave.

After debate, adjourned.

Capture of a Rebel Mail.

MANASSAS, Tuesday, June 17.

While a few soldiers were hunting for deserters yesterday in the vicinity of Culpepper, they suddenly came upon a rebel mail carrier, who was endeavoring to conceal himself in the woods. He was immediately arrested after a slight resistance, and taken to headquarters at this place. A large quantity of letters to prominent officers in the rebel service, many of which contain valuable information, were found in the mail bag, also $10,000 in confederate bonds. The carrier says his name is Granville W. Kelly, that he resides near Culpepper, and owns a plantation there.

The Pacific Railroad Bill in the Senate.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, 18th.]

The Senate was occupied to-day principally with the Pacific railroad bill. A strong effort will be made by the friends of this measure to keep it before the Senate until final action can be had, giving way only to appropriation bills. There is no pronounced opposition, but great danger of its indirect defeat. An amendment will be offered to confine the aid to the section between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Another will be presented to withhold half the aid until the whole line is completed, in the hope that Perham's bill will be reported as a substitute. An effort will also be made to recommit the bill. Either of these movements, if successful, would defeat the measure. All conflicting Western interests have been harmonized in the committee's bill. It is strong enough to go through substantially as reported, if the friends of the measure stand firmly by it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—No. 912—James Clark et al. vs. Charles W. Spafford et al. Assumpsit. Plaintiff comes and suggested the death of Ellis, one of defendants, and cause continued against summons. No. 709—William H. Ferry et al. vs. Augustus Wallbaum et al. Assumpsit. Suit dismissed at defendants' costs. No. 486—Henry C. Bateman vs. H. H. Harmening. Appeal. Motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment on verdict, and exceptions by plaintiff vs. C. Roschow; covenant. No. 797—L. Lapeid[illegible]. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 845—L. Richardson et al. vs. M. Brayman et al.; on motion of plaintiff by attorney, it is ordered that an affidavit filed herein by defendant, S. Sexton, of date of 11th of March last, be stricken from the files, and on motion of same party to strike from the files the affidavit of S. Sexton June 18th, 1862, and the motion for defendant for leave to refile the last mentioned affidavit, it is permitted to stand as a verification to the defendants plea. No. 578—Albert Day et al. vs. D. S. Ball; now on trial. No. 544—Chancery; John Tilton et al. vs. Charles J. Horseman et al.; on motion of complainant's solicitor, referred to master, with leave to examine defendants, and also to take other proofs, &c.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre.*—The following cases were continued at plaintiffs' costs, viz: Nos. 1,012, 1,018, 1,029, 1,031, [illegible]. The following were dismissed: Nos. [illegible].

No. 1,014—Henry F. Putnam vs. George T. Gilbert; lease; motion sustained, and leave to plaintiff to file declaration as of the stank last, and defendant ruled to plead thereto in ten days. No. 1,025—C. Billings et al. vs. K. C. Forrest; assumpsit; Default and judgment for $468.79. No. 1,037—T. J. Henry Jones et al. vs. William Sein et al.; assumpsit; order of continuance set aside; service, default and judgment for $294.14. No. 1,005—Lucius Newberry et al. vs. Henry C. Halcott; assumpsit; same order; default and judgment for $[illegible]. No. 791—James George, executor of H. A. Pitts vs. James H. Bentwell; assumpsit; service, default, and court assess damages. No. 1026—Margaret Garvin vs. Francis Gallagher; appeal; rule made absolute; defendant ruled to file appeal bond in sum of $200.00 to be approved by court. No. 1,[illegible]—S. Wood vs. John Garvahan et al.; appeal; on motion defendant ruled to show cause why he should not file good appeal bond on or before Monday morning next, or in default said appeal dismissed. No. 1,[illegible]—Wm. W. Drummond et al. vs. Joseph Quarles et al.; default and judgment. No. [illegible]—Arthur Tufts vs. George A. Shufeldt; appeal; on motion, twenty days allowed to file bill of exceptions. No. 865—William F. Purley vs. Cyrus Hosler; trespass; motion for default to be set aside. No. 1,[illegible]—Seneca Wright vs. W. W. Drummond; appeal; order dismissing appeal set aside, and cause reinstated.

THE CITY.

CAMP MEETING.—The time for the Chicago camp meeting has been fixed, commencing August 20th, and lasting one week.

TO RESIGN.—We learn that Major Samuel B. Raymond of the 51st Illinois Regiment is about to resign on account of failing health.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—Eleven members of the 50th Tennessee regiment were discharged from Camp Douglas, a few days since, upon oath that they were British subjects.

TEMPERANCE.—Rev. J. Hartman will address the "Bridgeport Temperance Society" this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are invited to attend.

NEW MUSIC.—Root & Cady have published "O, wrap the flag around me, boys," by R. Stewart Taylor. This song, although but recently published, has achieved a marked popularity.

☞ Mr. J. R. Lord, of Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, leaves on Saturday morning to join his battery. Those wishing to send letters by him can do so by leaving them at No. 20 Lake street.

☞ Le Bon Ton and World of Fashion for June, Leslie's magazine for July, the new English magazine "London Society," have been received by McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street.

GRAPE CULTURE.—"Open Air Grape Culture," adapted to the climate of Illinois and Iowa; being a practical treatise on the garden and vineyard culture of the vine and the manufacture of domestic wine. By John Phin. For sale by John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place. Price $1.00.

STRAWBERRIES.—Messrs. Goss & Hoag, No. 32 North Clark street, have for sale a splendid lot of Wilson's Albany strawberries raised by Rev. J. Knox, Pittsburgh, Pa. They are among the finest which have yet reached this market.

THE EXCURSION TO AURORA.—At Aurora, to-morrow, John Wright will furnish the ice cream, the ladies of Chicago the lemonade, and the ladies of Aurora will provide hot coffee and other refreshments, to those who wish to go on the excursion unencumbered with baskets. The proceeds of these sales are to be devoted to the same object as the excursion.

THE ROBBERS.—This great tragic drama from the German of Schiller, will be presented at McVicker's Theatre this evening, for the farewell benefit of Mr. Booth, who will appear as "Charles De Moor." Mr. Booth's engagement has proved a complete triumph, of which he may well feel proud. It will be a hard task for any actor to supplant him with a Chicago audience.

WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Wm. Clarke, for many years the active partner in the firm of Messrs. George Steel & Co., has succeeded to the business of Messrs. Clarke & Daton, wholesale grocers. Mr. Clarke, by his untiring energy in the grain and provision trade has gained a reputation which we have no doubt will be upheld in his new avocations.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Peter Monahan was before the Police Court yesterday afternoon, charged, on complaint of his wife, with being disorderly. For this offence he was fined ten dollars, and again arraigned, in connection with his wife, for resisting and assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duty. Officer Bahe testified that, having received the complaint sworn out by the woman, he went to the house to make the arrest, upon which he was set upon by both, with shovels and hoes, and pretty effectually beaten. They were held in $100 each for trial in the Recorder's Court.

EXCURSION TO LAKE FOREST.—Next Saturday, the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Second Presbyterian Church, is to be celebrated by a grand picnic excursion to Lake Forest, in which all the Presbyterian churches of the city are invited to join. This is intended to be the grand excursion of the season. Lake Forest is situated upon the line of the Milwaukee railroad, about twenty-five miles from the city. The ground is in fine condition, and every arrangement, even to that for fair weather, has been effected to make the occasion a pleasant one.

EXCURSION TO KANKAKEE.—The pic-nic to come off on Saturday of next week, to Kankakee, for the benefit of the Plymouth Church Sabbath School, will afford a delightful ride through a lovely region of country, diversified by hill and dale, wood-land, and prairie covered with flowers, and in the meantime contribute to one of the noblest objects which can claim our attention, namely, helping the Sabbath School, from which come forth the jewels of whom the Savior said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." See advertisement.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Thomas Byron, a frequent attendant upon the Police Court, was brought before that tribunal Wednesday morning on a charge of being drunk, but on promise of future good behavior was allowed to depart. Yesterday morning, however, he was arrested again on a similar charge, and while confined in the West Station attempted suicide by hanging himself by means of one of his suspenders attached to the iron grating over the door. He was discovered in season to frustrate his design, and being again taken before the Court, was mulcted in the sum of $10 and costs.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner James held an inquest this morning upon the body of an unknown man who was found floating in the river under Lake street bridge. The deceased was about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, had light brown hair, sandy whiskers, and was dressed in blue jean pants, hickory shirt, cotton velvet vest, brown cloth coat bound with black braid, gray cotton socks, and calf skin shoes. In his pockets were found a five dollar gold coin, one dollar in silver, a copper, and a one dollar bill on the State Bank of Ohio. No papers or anything by which the body could be identified were found. For particulars inquire of the Coroner, at No. 3 Court House.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—Adolphus Thies, a German boy sixteen years of age, whose parents reside in Palatine, was arrested on Thursday, on complaint of Miss Elizabeth Fox, on a charge of seduction. The complainant is twenty-three years of age. She states that she was for some time in the employ of the boy's father, at Palatine, during which time he succeeded, under a promise of marriage, in effecting her ruin. About three months since she left her place and came to this city, and is now about to become a mother, with the promise of marriage yet unfulfilled. The boy expresses a willingness to become her husband, with his father's consent, and as the matter remains he now lays at the West Station, awaiting the removal of that only obstacle to his happiness.

THE CASE OF PATRICK HIGGINS.—In the case of Lieut. Patrick Higgins, who is under arrest at Camp Douglas for accepting bribes and for attempting to aid the rebel prisoners to escape, a writ of habeas corpus was prayed for in the United States District Court, and granted. On Wednesday the Marshal attempted, without success, to serve the writ upon Col. Cameron, and made return that "he refused to hear the same read, and also refused to receive a copy of the same, and said he was in the employment of Government, and means to pay no attention to it whatever." Higgins, of course, would like to be transferred from the military to the civil tribunal, and to have a civil court try him for violations of the code of war. Col. Cameron's instructions will probably prevent any such arrangement.

CONFIDENCE OPERATORS.—We mentioned the arrest some two weeks since of a man calling himself William W. Phillips, with his wife, on a charge of stealing a number of articles of jewelry from the house of Mr. Wiswell, at the corner of Fulton and Morgan streets, from which place, after boarding a few days, they suddenly disappeared. After a lengthy examination, the evidence being insufficient to hold them, they were discharged. On Wednesday they were re-arrested, on suspicion of being general confidence operators, and taken to the Central Police Station, where every article of clothing was rigidly searched. Around the woman's body was a belt containing several hundred dollars in gold, but nothing was discovered to implicate them in any illegal transactions, and they were discharged. Yesterday morning, however, it was ascertained that the same parties had been guilty of similar boarding house games in Racine and Waukegan, in the former place taking the name of Potter, and the latter their right name, Proctor. The man is about six feet high, has high cheek bones, sunken eyes, sallow complexion and light brown hair. The woman is five feet three, full plump figure, large arms, rather dark complexion and dark brown hair. Their portraits now adorn the rogue's gallery in the Superintendent's office. The authorities of other cities will do well to look out for them.

Hon. Edward Everett's Lecture.

The lecture of Hon. Edward Everett at Bryan Hall last evening upon the "Pretexts of the War," was attended by a large and appreciative audience.

At about eight o'clock Mr. Everett was introduced. He commenced by saying that a short time previous he had addressed a Chicago audience upon the "Causes of the War;" he now proposed to speak of the "Pretexts of the Rebellion." With a brief review of the position of the South in the administration of our affairs since the formation of the Government, he said they were now revolting against what even the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy pronounced one of the most beneficent governments in the world, and one they have always monopolized. Are there any good reasons for this? South Carolina sets first in her list the passage of personal liberty bills by the Northern States. At a debate in Milledgeville, Georgia, just before the commencement of the war, between Robert Toombs and A. H. Stephens,—present Vice-President of the Confederacy, but then opposed to secession,—upon the right, expediency and duty of secession, the very first in the list of grievances urged by Mr. Toombs, was the payment of fishing bounties to the New England States for the encouragement of the deep-sea fisheries. Posterity could hardly believe that a measure favored by every administration, and considered one of the means for the growth of the Government, the payment of the paltry sum of $200,000 per year, should be charged as an act of tyranny and oppression by the North, and seized upon as the first pretext for revolt. They say it is not the amount but the principle, as our revolutionary fathers rebelled against a three-penny tax. It was not a parallel case. They rebelled against a tax by a Parliament in which they had no representation; the South against a Government in which they had an equal share. And more than ten times the amount were annually paid the South for the carrying on of postal arrangements.

Another pretext of the rebellion were the navigation laws, confining to American vessels the coastwise trade of the country—encouraging our own commercial marine. Are not these national affairs? Can the South be insensible to the importance of building up our commercial and military marine? The South can never become a naval power, and in the hour of danger she is dependent upon a Northern navy for protection. And yet from a narrow-minded jealousy they are willing to give up that protection and abdicate their right to be called one of the greatest naval powers.

The tariff was another reason alleged by South Carolina. To demonstrate the extreme injustice of representing a protective tariff as an act of oppression against the South, Mr. Everett showed that the foundation of the measure was laid by the Southern representatives, who had always been its warmest advocates. The culture of cotton was introduced under the influence of a protective tariff, opposed by Northern manufacturers. Called into existence by it, and fostered from its birth, it had always fed upon the pap of the treasury. He spoke of the invention of the cotton gin, of the advantages the South had derived from its introduction; said that when happier days shall return, and the South shall awaken from her delusion, and remember whose hand it was that sowed her fields, she will denounce the ambitious demagogues who have led her into this rebellion, and rear a lasting monument to the memory of Eli Whitney.

He referred briefly to the effects of the Fugitive Slave Law. The South requires a greater toleration of Slavery on one part than they exercise themselves. No one is more despised than the professional slave-hunter, yet they would make such of us. He charged the antagonism between the two sections upon the South. If the North had ever erred in bringing the subject of Slavery into the political vortex, it had only done what the South had been doing from the beginning. He spoke at considerable length of the slave trade, and early legislation in regard to it; the denunciation of the traffic by all the leading men in the early administration of our affairs; of the late adoption of a free constitution for California by men mostly from Southern States; and of the rapidly increasing demands of the slave power upon the Government. He referred to the means used by the leaders to inflame the Southern mind, of the imaginary grievance invented by them, and the stupendous exaggerations of Northern sentiments and expressions. They had received constitutional guarantees that slavery should not be touched, and even after the rebellion of some of the States they had required the repeal of the personal liberty bills in the Northern States, and it had been done. They had received every guarantee and concession. Only in one instance had they been defeated, and that was in the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Northern people.

Mr. Everett also alluded to the enormous pretensions of the South, in demanding a division of Federal property. Should we give up, to what would thus become a foreign power, the public buildings, forts, arsenals, dock-yards, etc., which have cost us so many millions of dollars, and nine-tenths of which have been paid by the North? The great Northwest never would be content without the control of the Mississippi to its mouth. It was ours by the law of God, and we would preserve it.

The question now was whether the glorious work of our constitutional fathers should endure or perish. We wage no war of subjugation or conquest. We engage in it with reluctance; it has been forced upon us. Every right minded man in the world is with us, and the God of battles will crown our arms with success.

Adjourned Meeting of the Bar.

The members of the Chicago bar re-assembled in the Law Institute Rooms, yesterday at nine o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions of respect to the memory of B. F. Strother. Judge Higgins, chairman of the Committee, submitted the following report:

The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting on the death of Bolton F. Strother, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the sudden and untimely death of Bolton F. Strother, we have lost from our midst a brother respected by us all for his integrity and for his legal attainments, and beloved by us all for his amiable disposition and genial qualities, for his uniform courtesy and kindness of heart; and

WHEREAS, We, his professional brethren, being desirous of testifying publicly our respect for his memory and our unfeigned regret at his loss; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Chicago Bar deeply feel the loss they have sustained in the death of their brother, Bolton F. Strother, and take a mournful pleasure in recording their appreciation of him as a lawyer, a gentleman of warm heart and refined feelings, one who shed around the various relations of life the light of a kindly nature and a cultivated intellect.

Resolved, That to his friends and to us, his associates, it is a matter of mournful gratitude to reflect that while all who knew him could but entertain an affectionate regard for him, *only* the brethren of his profession can appreciate his unfailing courtesy and uniform kindness of heart, which so endeared him to us, and cause us so much to mourn his departure.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the bereaved family of the deceased and tender them our condolence in their great affliction.

Resolved, That we will, in a body, attend the funeral of our late brother; and that copies of these proceedings be furnished by the Secretary to the family of the deceased, and also be presented to the several courts for enrollment upon their minutes.

Resolved, That the city papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. Corydon Beckwith moved the adoption of the report. He had known the deceased for many years, for a portion of which time they were partners, and he could bear his testimony to the high virtues of his lamented brother. He briefly alluded to the prominent characteristics of Mr. Strother. His ability, energy and sense of honor marked him as a man who would win success; but he is gone, and all we can do is to testify our respect for his memory.

The following gentlemen were, on motion, named by the Chair as pall bearers: Hon. Van H. Higgins, Jesse B. Thomas, F. W. Tourtellotte, John Lyle King, John G. Rogers, D. P. Wilder, J. E. Grady and E. G. Asay.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen to present the resolutions to the various courts: United States Court, Corydon Beckwith; Circuit Court of Cook county, Robert Hervey; Superior Court, John M. Roundtree; County Court, Samuel Ashton; Recorder's Court, E. G. Asay.

The meeting then adjourned with the understanding that the members would meet in the same place at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, and proceed to attend the funeral in a body.

The funeral, from the Briggs House at two o'clock in the afternoon, was largely attended by members of the legal fraternity and others, the services being conducted by Rev. H. M. Bishop, and a large concourse following the body to its final resting place.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that persons who attend the commencement exercises of Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis., on the 25th inst., (Wednesday,) and pay full fare on the Chicago and Northwestern R. R., can receive a *free* pass to return, provided they reach their place of starting by Saturday following.

P. S. BENNETT,
Agent of Lawrence University.

THE ELECTION.

We present below the city and county vote at the late election. The county vote is complete, except the town of Bremen:

CITY VOTE.

	For New Con.	Against New Con.
Ward 1	423	253
Ward 2	709	790
Ward 3	636	423
Ward 4	380	221
Ward 5	573	165
Ward 6	786	770
Ward 7	1128	450
Ward 8	567	253
Ward 9	345	220
Ward 10	1339	362
Majority for the Constitution		897

COUNTY VOTE.

	For.	Against.
Rich	10	101
Thornton	40	48
South Chicago	130	53
Orland	30	57
West Chicago	112	13
Worth	63	77
Lyons	103	38
Barrington	16	187
Hanover	2	145
Lemont	134	93
Jefferson	45	63
Lake View	6	54
Palatine	22	216
Niles	43	114
Wheeling	41	164
Evanston	19	105
Maine	13	134
Leyden	11	143
Hyde Park	8	65
Proviso	4	205
New Trier	65	45
Northfield	27	136
Elk Grove	6	137
Palos	76	19
Lake	27	83
Bloom	33	113
Schaumberg		maj. 150
Cicero		maj. 30
Calumet		tie vote.
Majority in county, (outside of city,) as far as received		1,636

☞ Widows Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Widows Declaration for Half-pay.

Heirs Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Soldiers Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.

Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.

Invalid Pension Claims.

Sent by mail, post paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address
TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. je3-1m

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov19

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h381-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 20-3m

New styles of Paper Hangings just received at Faxon's, Lake street. Call and see them. ap24-p743

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ob31-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 19, 1862.

There is nothing specially new in financial circles to-day. Everything is moving along smoothly. The north winds of the last two or three days have brought in a considerable fleet, giving prospect of more activity at the banks.

New York exchange is in rather better request, and under the falling off in the supply, is by no means so much of a drug in the market as it has been. The rates at the larger banks are still par buying and ⅛ selling on round lots; but ¼ is more readily obtained. All the banks charge ¼c on collections.

Gold is in rather more demand for the retail trade. The laboring classes, now that it is high, seem disposed to hoard it. The rates to-day have not been steady. The buying range was 5@5¼; selling 5½@6¼—the higher figures towards the close. In New York it sold at 6⅛@6¾.

TREASURY NOTES.—The brokers are buying the old issues at 2@2½ premium; small bills of the new at ¼@¾. For general circulation the denomination of the bills is too large. Hence the premium on the small notes. The 7 3-10 stocks are quoted to-day in New York at 5¼ premium.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

> Affairs in the money market yesterday were working smoothly, and business tolerable active. We hear daily less talk of a scarcity of currency, and the probability is that the banks will hereafter keep a sufficient supply on hand to meet all legitimate demands. Rates of exchange were unchanged. The buying rates were ¼ to ⅜ per cent discount for New York sight drafts. In our last issue we erroneously quoted exchange selling at ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium; ¼ has been the current rate for more than a week, but ⅜ has been the most general selling rate. Gold is held at 8 per cent premium; buying at 5@5¼ premium.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	June 9.	June 16.		
Capital stock	$11,715,915	$11,716,420	Inc.	$495
Loans	31,951,715	32,132,654	Inc.	180,939
Specie	5,632,367	5,630,563	Dec.	1,804
Due from other banks	5,855,084	5,896,328	Inc.	41,294
Deposits	24,973,011	24,087,057	Dec.	165,954
Circulation	4,354,599	4,296,023	Dec.	58,576

National Finances.

We take the following synopsis of the kind and amount of government indebtedness, from the able speech of Mr. Spaulding of New York on the Treasury Note Bill, made in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last:

> In what form or mode has the credit of the government been thus far used in the prosecution of the war? Five different forms of credit have been resorted to. Loans to the Government for which obligations have been issued are as follows:
>
> 1. United States notes without interest, made a legal tender, and circulated as money among the people in all parts of the United States. This is the people's loan to the government, and the most popular mode of borrowing ever adopted by any government. It has given the country a sound national currency in which the people have had entire confidence. Every man, woman and child having in hand a five dollar legal tender, greenback note, has directly or indirectly loaned to the Government that amount, and becoming thereby interested in the perpetuity of the government, is a strong advocate for a vigorous prosecution of the war. A fair test of the loyalty of all such holders of notes may be seen in their manifestation of confidence that they are perfectly good. The soldier and sailor give their services, risk their lives, and endure all the hardships, sickness, and privations of the campaign, and cheerfully take these notes in payment. Supplies, subsistance, and materials of war of all kinds is eagerly furnished, and these green backs taken in exchange for the same. This kind of loan is so popular with the people, and, being without interest, is so advantageous to the government, it is desirable that it should be extended as far as it can be done without unduly stimulating speculations to such an extent as to cause an unfavorable reaction to the legitimate business of the country.
>
> 2. The second kind of loan has been the issue of bonds running from five to twenty years, at six per cent interest per annum, which is an advantageous mode for the government to borrow money, because the debt is then funded; and it is also favorable to commerce, because it causes no disturbance in the money market or business of the country, provided the money is not taken from the capital of men engaged in active business, but is obtained from capitalists who desire permanent investments, and who only want to use the interest half yearly. This mode of borrowing must necessarily be limited to the amount of accumulated capital in the country, held by those who are willing to invest it in this way. It is a permanent and safe investment in the hands of those persons who want to use only the interest on their accumulated capital.
>
> 3. A third kind of loan, which has thus far worked very well in practice, are *deposits* in the treasury of the United States, for which certificates are issued bearing four and five per cent. interest, and which deposits may be withdrawn from the treasury, on giving ten days' notice, after thirty days. The government has borrowed over $50,000,000 at this low rate of interest, and the bill now before us proposes to give the Secretary power to extend the amount to $100,000,000. To guard against any sudden call that may be made for these deposits, the Secretary proposes to keep on hand, in treasury notes ready to be issued, one-third of the amount of the current deposits which may at any time be in the treasury. With this safeguard, this kind of loan will be very advantageous to the government as well as to the depositors.
>
> 4. Certificates of indebtedness at one year, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum, give in payment for supplies, transportation and material furnished in the prosecution of the war. This is an advantageous form of credit given to the government, because it is for a definite time, and at the customary rate of 6 per cent. interest. This form of indebtedness has already reached about $50,000,000, and may be still further increased under the law already in existence.
>
> 5. Treasury notes at three years bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest per annum, payable half yearly, and convertible into twenty year 6 per cent. bonds. This is a most objectionable form of borrowing of any that has been adopted, for the reason that the rate of interest is too high—a much higher rate than this great government, with all its immense power and resources, ought to pay. I think this form of borrowing money should only be resorted to when we cannot obtain money to carry on the war in any other way.
>
> The funded debt of the United States, as reported by the secretary of the treasury to Congress, May 29, 1862, was as follows:

Under what act.	Rates of interest.	Amount.
Loan, 1842	6 ℔ cent	$2,883,364
Loan, 1847	6 ℔ cent	9,415,250
Loan, 1848	6 ℔ cent	8,908,432
Loan, 1858	5 ℔ cent	20,000,000
Loan, 1860	5 ℔ cent	7,022,000
Loan, 1860	6 ℔ cent	3,461,000
Loan, 1861, Feb. 8	6 ℔ cent	18,415,000
Loan, 1861, July 17	6 ℔ cent	50,000,000
Loan, 1861, July 17	7.30 ℔ cent	120,523,450
Loan, 1861, Oregon	6 ℔ cent	878,850
Loan, 1862	6 ℔ cent	2,699,400
Treasury Certificates	6 ℔ cent	47,199,000
Treasury Notes, ordered	5 ℔ cent	3,322,162
United States Notes	No interest	145,880,000
Temporary Deposits	5 ℔ cent	44,865,524
Temporary Deposits	4 ℔ cent	5,913,012
Total (av.) interest	4.35 ℔ cent	$491,445,184

> Reducing the above total to the round sum, in English money, of £100,000,000 sterling, we have this contrast of the magnitude of the public debts, respectively, of Great Britain and the United States, and the annual cost of their report:

Public debt of Great Britain	£800,000,000
At an annual charge of	[illegible]
Public debt of the United States	100,000,000
At an annual charge of	4,350,000

> There is still another kind of indebtedness—the *floating debt*—created in various forms every day by officers of the government. This accruing indebtedness, existing in different forms must, with our extended line of military and naval operations, be very large. It exists in the shape of accounts, services, transportation, bounties, and all other modes in which debts are made against the government, in enlisting, calling out the militia, and in supplying the army and navy with the necessary material of war. On this kind of indebtedness the government gets a credit of from one to four months. The whole accrued indebtedness of the United States, funded and unfunded, on the first day of July next, it is believed, will not exceed $650,000,000.

Whisky in Cincinnati.

The *Price Current* of yesterday says:

> Whisky has been in active demand, and advanced to 22c. It has become more probable that the stock on hand will not be taxed, and the 20c a gallon duty on all distilled will be retained. There is more faith in the article, however, and there has been a demand for it, the greater portion of the week, exceeding the supply.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 19, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	2636	744	57461	....	....	....
G & C U R R	2210	19748	20720	2109	1235	578
R I R R	1150	10000	27000	....	290	....
Ill C R R	372	5760	4281	2400	350	....
C B & Q R R	762	2420	32880	....	....	324
C & N W R R	2128	23045	404	2028	1220	842
A & St L R R	835	2210	16536	....	666	....
Total	9138	69850	226395	6861	2695	1273

	High Wines bris.	L'd. lbs.	Cut Mts. lbs.	Cattle No.	L H'gs No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	100	....	....	70	300	803
R I R R	20	....	....	52	....	....
Ill C R R	94	....	6122	34	346	3259
C B & Q R R	119	9015	1000	26	639	2519
C & N W	....	....	....	16	....	370
A & St L	25	....	....	9	....	7807
Total	311	9015	7122	207	1341	14234

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	1500	14000	107200	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	14185	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	31775	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	4391	....	500	....	....	....
To Goderich	....	....	7650	....	....	....
To other ports	1	....	100	....	....	....
Total	5892	59960	115450	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAND—JUNE 18, 1862.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	2,066	Lumber, ft	234,756
Wheat, bu	244	Shingles, no	307,000
Corn, bu	63,571	Lath, pcs	127,000
Potatoes, bu	50	Salt, brls	101

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JUNE 19.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	2,010,000	Flour, brls	10,066
Shingles, no	240,100	Wheat, bu	76,525
Lath, pcs	55,000	Corn, bu	270,350
R. R. Ties, no	3,800	Rye, bu	14,000
Fish, brls	20	Oats, bu	1,125
Salt, brls	900	Pork, brls	87
Wood, cds	287	Hides, no	100
Coal, tons	800	Butter, kegs	188
Pickets, no	1,000	Lead, pigs	1,200

The receipts of Produce to-day embraced 9,138 brls. flour, 69,850 bu. wheat, 226,395 bu. corn, 6,861 bu. oats, 2,695 bu. rye, and 1,273 bu. barley.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day and the leading markets were active and a shade better.

A decline of 5c in the rates of freight on flour, caused the market to be more active at former quotations—with sales of 4,000 brls. at $5.00@5.10 for white winter extras, and $3.50@4.50 for spring extras.

The wheat market ruled a shade higher on the upper qualities, with no change in the lower grades. About 120,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 80½@81c for Amber Iowa; 77½@78½c for No. 1 Spring; and 70@82c for No. 2 Spring—closing quiet, with sales.

Corn was active and ⅛@¼c higher, with sales of 290,000 bushels at 30½c for Old Yellow afloat; 31c for Old White afloat; and 24@26 for Rejected River afloat; 29c for Old Yellow in store; 27½@28c for Old Mixed in store; and 24@24½ for New Mixed in store—the market closing at 27½c for Old Mixed in store.

Oats were in better request and ½c better—with sales at 26c for No. 1. Rye advanced 1c per bushel—sales ranging from 37@38c. Barley was steady. Highwines, 22@22½c—showing an advance.

Freights opened at 8c for corn to Buffalo, but before the close they improved and closed at 8½@8¾c. Eight vessels were chartered at 8@8½c for corn to Buffalo; 12c for corn to Oswego; and 12c for wheat to same port—the vessels for the latter freight to arrive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the Seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

THURSDAY EVENING, June 19, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Opened easier but closed firm. The engagements were: To Oswego—Standard vessel, to arrive, wheat at 12c; standard vessel to arrive, corn, at 12c. To Buffalo—Schr Nightengale, corn, at 8c; schrs Ostrich, Shook, and Trowbridge, corn, at 8¼c; schr White Cloud, corn, at 8½c—closing firm.

Freights on flour to the seaboard by propellor, 5c lower—closing at 24c to New York, and $1.00 to Boston.

FLOUR—Received, 9,138 brls; shipped, 5,892 brls. Market more active. Sales 100 brls very choice white winter extra at $5.10; 90 brls "Gillespie" do at $5.00; 200 brls "Lillian" choice r. h. spring extra at $4.50; 100 brls "Wood & Russell" r. h. at $4.00; 100 brls "Fairchance" r. h. at $4.00; 100 brls very good r. h. spring extra at $3.90; 100 brls "Excelsior" XXX (St. Charles) at $3.85; 100 brls "Autocrat" f. h. at $3.75; 100 brls "Diamond" r. h. at $3.75; 35 brls "Newton steam" at $3.70; 100 brls "Volcano" r. h. at $3.70; 300 brls good r. h. extra at $3.65; 300 brls do at $3.61½c; 300 brls "Snowflake" f. h. at $3.60; 200 brls good f. h. extra at $3.65; 242 brls "Crescent" r. h. at $3.57½; 50 brls fair r. h. extra at $3.50; 200 brls "Trio" and 100 brls "Superior" on p. t.; 750 brls good spring extras on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 69,850 bu; shipped, 59,900 bu. Market a shade firmer. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 Red in store at 86c; 400 bu No. 2 Red at 80c; 11,000 bu amber Iowa at 80½c; 1,600 bu do at 81c; 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 77½c; 6,000 bu do at 77½c; 65,000 bu do at 78c; 2,000 bu do at 78¼c; 4,600 bu do at 78½; 10,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 71c; 2,000 bu do at 73c; 2,500 bu do (in H. Wheeler's) at 70c; 2,000 bu Rejected Spring at 58c; 1,000 bu do at 58½c; 800 bu do at 55c.

By Sample, 16,000 bu good Iowa Spring (in a separate bin) at 78½c in store; 400 bu Condemned Spring at 35c on track.

CORN—Received, 226,395 bu; shipped, 115,450 bu. Market ⅛@¼c better. Sales, 7,500 bu Old River White at 32c afloat; 5,000 bu Old River Yellow at 30½c afloat; 4,000 bu Rejected White at 26c afloat; 5,000 bu Rejected Canal at 22c afloat; 400 bu Yellow in store at 29c; 800 bu Old Mixed in store at 27½c; 25,000 bu do at 27½c; 13,000 bu do at 27½c; 88,000 bu do at 27¾c; 4,500 bu do at 28c; 3,800 bu New Mixed in store at 24c; 1,000 bu do at 24½c; 40,000 bu do at 24¼c; 8,000 bu Old Rejected at 21¼c; 12,000 bu do at 22c; 1,000 bu New Rejected at 20c.

OATS—Received, 6,861 bu; shipped, none. Market advanced ½c per bushel. Sales, 8,500 bu No. 1 in store at 26c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 23½c; 150 bags by sample at 26c on track.

RYE—Received, 2,695 bu. Market advanced 1c per bu. Sales, 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 37c; 4,500 bu do at 38c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,273 bu. Market steady. Sales, 250 bags medium at 42c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 311 brls. Market better. Sales, 200 brls at 22c; 50 brls at 22½c; 50 brls do at 22¼c.

TIMOTHY SEED—109 bags good at $1.50.

HUNGARIAN SEED—250 bu at $1.40.

TALLOW—40 brls city at 7½c.

FISH—Fish are firm and active, without any change, the market being better supplied. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hlf brls		$3.50@3.62½
2 "	"	3.25@3.37½
No. 1 Trout,	"	3.50@3.62½
2 "	"	3.25@3.37½

HIDES—The market is dull and quiet, without change. We quote: Dry Flint, 12@13c; Dry Salted, 9@11c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Dry Calf, 10@12c; Green do, 6@7c.

WOOL—Quotations are as follows: Common Native, 25@30c; Medium, 30@35c; Fine, 35@38c; Unwashed, ⅓ off.

BUTTER—Sales of 2,500 lbs good Firkin at 9½c; 2,000 lbs at 9c; 2,000 lbs at 7½c. The market is firm and active at the annexed figures—Choice Dairy, 10@11c; fair to good Firkin, 7½@9c½.

EGGS—Fresh, 6@6½c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, ℔ doz, $1.75@2.00; Turkeys, ℔ lb, 6@6½c; Pigeons, ℔ doz, 35@40c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 19, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to-day amount to only 200 head at Sherman's Yards, none having been received at either Loomis' or the Pittsburgh Yards. The market to-day closed dull and drooping with a downward tendency—the few sales effected, being made on private terms, the ruling prices being so low sellers would not allow the sales to be made known. The following are the sales to-day:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
12	1376	p. t.	10	1173	p. t.
16	1014	p. t.	80	1277	p. t.

The light receipts to-day is doubtless the result of the heavy decline last week—drovers having already universally decided to hold back their stock till Eastern markets take a turn upwards.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 1,295. The market is quiet and dull without any material change on last week's prices. The sales to-day were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
117	196	$2.50	119	225	p. t.
48	236	p. t.	175	187	p. t.
181	183	p. t.			

Flour Inspection at Philadelphia.

A meeting of the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia was held on the 16th inst., to take some action with reference to the inspection of flour, owing to the loose manner in which it is now done, proving detrimental to the interests of the trade. A committee of eleven were appointed to investigate the matter and report.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in noticing the meeting, says:

> As far as our reporter can learn, the hereditary good name borne by Philadelphia inspected flour has been tarnished, through the appointment of politicians as inspectors who know nothing whatever of the business. In this way a cent's worth of red paint in the shape of "extra family" upon the head of a barrel, has been made to add two dollars in price to second class flour. The Corn Exchange feel that this sort of thing is ruinous, and hence their action yesterday. In times gone by, Philadelphia inspected flour sold in foreign markets better than the flour of any other city. The stamp upon the barrel heads was as good a warranty of its quality as the denomination stamp was an indication of the value of a coin. Confidence was established, and Philadelphia brands found an undoubted passport in the markets of the world.
>
> Politics have nearly upset this happy state of things and damaged the reputation of Philadelphia flour. Low grades of superfine and even condemned flour have been so often stamped as of standard excellence, that the evil must be checked before it is too late.

Floating Elevators at Buffalo.

The leading business men of Buffalo have petitioned the common Council of that city to rescind the ordinance recently passed, prohibiting the use of floating elevators in that harbor. We extract the following from the remonstrance:

> The object of these sections is plainly to drive out floating elevators from this harbor, and thereby to protect the owners of stationary elevators in a monopoly which has already advanced rates of charges for receiving and delivering grain to a point beyond what a fair profit requires, onerous to shippers, and tending to compel such property to seek other ports where more liberality is manifested.
>
> At Chicago, Oswego, Albany, and New York, floating elevators are not only permitted but encouraged, and the result has been that, while there is business enough for all, the rivalry keeps the charges at a reasonable but sufficiently profitable rate.
>
> The undersigned believe that Buffalo is the only port upon the lakes or seaboard which has sought by municipal enactment to interfere in this respect with the freedom of trade, and to foster and build up so odious a monopoly.

The Drouth in Canada.

The drouth is more severe in the Canadian Provinces, if possible, than on the south side of Lake Ontario. All the papers speak of its distressing continuance and destructive effects. Should it last much longer the grain crop will be entirely cut off—grass has gone already.

Wool in Michigan.

At Dowagiac, on the 14th, 2,700 fleeces were sold at 31@42c. At Adrian, on the 14th, the streets were lively with wool teams and buyers—prices ranging from 37@45c. At Grand Rapids prices ranged from 30@40c—and the clip coming in slowly. At Charlotte prices ranged from 30@40c. At Corunna, small lots were coming in and selling at 35@40c.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

[From the Price Current, 18th.]

The provision market has been quite depressed, and during the last three days there has not been enough done to establish quotations. About 1,200 brls city packed mess pork sold, about the middle of the week, at $10.50, which was a concession of 50c ℔ brl on the part of holders, but at the close the best brands were offered at this rate, without buyers. Nothing done in bulk meats. Country is offered at 3¼@3½c. Bacon is nominal; there is no demand. Shoulders 3½c, and sides 5¼@5½c, these being the rates asked.

Sugar cured hams are in fair demand, and must be quoted at 7¾@8c. Common in fair demand also, and selling at 5¾@5½c, uncanvased, and 5¾@6c canvased.

Lard is held at 7¾c; it could be sold to a moderate extent at 7½c.

Milwaukee Grain Market, June 18.

Received, 1,509 brls flour; 31,428 bu wheat. The *Sentinel* reports wheat firm, with sales of 95,006 bushels at 78½@79c for No. 1, and 74½@75c for No. 2. Freights firm at 9c.

Cincinnati Cattle Market—June 18.

Received for the week, 910 beeves, 844 hogs. The market for beef cattle was dull, and prices closed at $2.50@3.50. Hogs were steady at $2.50@3.00—closing firm.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—June 16.

The *North American* reports about 1,500 head of Beeves offered and nearly all sold at $7.00@9.75. J. McFellen, sold 70 Illinois Beeves, at 8@8¾c; J. Seldomridge sold 46 Illinois at 8@8½c; Mooney & Smith, 150 Illinois, at 8@9c; Carr sold 31 Illinois at 8¾c.

Hogs were better and 2,750 were sold at $4.25@4.75 for still, and $4.50@5.25 for corn-fed.

Boston Flour Market—June 17.

Market steady at $4.25@4.50 for western super; $4.87@5.00 for common extras; and $5.25@6.75 for medium to choice extras.

New York Cattle Market—June 17.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,468.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows;

First quality	8 @8¾	Ordinary	7@7½
Medium	7¾@8		

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 8¾@9c.

The general average of the market at 8c.

The most of the sales range from 7½c to 8½c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week 4,485.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	124	Illinois	3,273
Pennsylvania	74	Kentucky	186
Ohio	429	Iowa	64
Indiana	128		

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY, June 16.—There is a great change in the tone of the market to-day, as compared with this day week. There are more bullocks already reported than the total of both days last week, and of a much better average quality; yet the price is fully half a cent a pound lower upon all grades, and it is impossible for sellers to induce buyers to estimate weights as high as a general thing, by about half a cwt. as they did a week ago upon the same appearance on foot. Butchers generally say that their bullocks did not prove the estimation of weight of last week, and they are determined to have better estimates to-day, or not buy, and they are fully convinced that the price was "put up" on them last Monday without reason; and to-day, with 4,000 head of bullocks on the clerk's books, they know that prices must give way before the close, even more than they appear to now, and therefore they buy sparingly, or not at all. The retail butchers have generally bought their supply at 8@8½ cents a pound for the meat, seller sinking offal, against 8¾@9 cents a pound last week, with more favorable estimates of weight, and trade has been slow and dragging all day, so that there will not be as many bullocks sold as usual the first day; and it is expected that we shall have some arrivals to-night of fresh lots for to-morrow.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, June 17.—The cool weather continues, and not as many bullocks arrived as was expected, and therefore all will be sold without much decline from the rates current yesterday, ranging from 7 to 9c a pound net, with but few at either extreme. Some pretty fair lots will be sold for about 7½c a pound, sinking offal, and some good lots will average 8½c, but the great mass being of an even grade, suitable for good fair retailing beef, will sell to average just about 8c. Some good, smooth, fat steers have sold on the scales at 8c a pound, 60 pounds ℔ cwt, but almost the entire lot will be sold at so much ℔ head, buyer and seller estimating how much beef each bullock will dress, and, owing to the fact that there was a very general over estimate last week, in consequence of the cattle having been at grass, there is a general disposition this week to underestimate, beside the determination to buy at a less price per pound. We know that a good many butchers, who bought at prices called 8½c, found their bullocks stood them in over 9c a pound last week, and we have no doubt that many of them this week will find that their beef has not cost as much by a cent a pound.

The market undoubtedly does much better than it would on account of the cool weather, which makes beef keep better, and stops the supply of strawberries. When they are abundant and cheap people do not eat as much meat.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BEEVES.

T. C. Eastman & Brother sold 124 head of good Illinois steers for Joel Dalby & Brother, estimated to weigh 7½ cwt. average, and at the rates of the first half, they hope to average the whole at 8½c, as they are above the average of the whole in market.

Murray & Glover bought 52 of Belding's very good Illinois steers, estimated 8 cwt. average, which are selling at 8@8½c.

John A. Merritt is selling 129 Illinois steers for John T. Alexander, which weighed 1,420 each at Dunkirk, and he expects to average them at 8c ℔ lb. on 8 cwt. here.

L. G. Woodruff & Co. bought of Clark & Lindsey 100 Illinois steers, average 7½ cwt., fair quality, which are selling at 7½c ℔ lb. Also sold 28 for Lash & McVicker, from Indiana, 5 of them to Chris. Gwyer at $82, very good, estimated at 8½c ℔ lb by seller and buyer. The others, rather roughish oxen and steers, would sell at over 8c ℔ lb.

Henry Myers sold 79 very good Illinois steers for Morton, average 7½ cwt., at 8@8½c, and a few at 8¾c ℔ lb, unusually slow.

Isaac Budlong sold 52 Chicago distillers for Kimball & Bradley, av. 7 cwt. at 7½c ℔ lb.

Jos. H. Williams bought 60 Illinois steers of Belding and 30 of the Jews at a cost of about 8c ℔ lb. here, which will sell at 8@8½c and a few at 9c ℔ lb.

Gillett & Toffey sold for Tilden & Smith 87 Illinois steers at 8c ℔ lb. on 7½ cwt. av.

G. White & H. R. Smith sold 144 good old style Illinois steers, av. 7 cwt., but had to make them av. 8c ℔ lb.

Martin & Valentine sold 36 Illinois steers for Ed. Loughman, av. 7½ cwt., at 9c ℔ lb.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag sell for Capt. Hutchinson 64 Iowa cattle, av. 8½ cwt., at 8@8½c, and 70 Illinois steers, av. 6½ cwt., will av. 8c ℔ lb., and $53.00 a head.

Simon Ulery sells 150 good fair 7½ cwt. Illinois steers for Crow & Ulery, which he hopes to make av. 8c ℔ lb.

Vail & Preston have 30 fine Illinois from the great Funk farm, partly Durham, av. 8½ cwt., and sell for 8@8½c ℔ lb.

Dayton & Belding sell on their own account 68 Illinois steers, estimated to av. 7½ cwt., and expected to net 8c ℔ lb.

Wheeler & Teed sell Geo. W. Reed's drove of good Illinois steers and heavy oxen, varying from 6½ to 13 cwt. net, and will av. 7½ cwt., and perhaps 8 cwt., and sell at 8@8½c ℔ lb.

Ben. Westheimer has 81 inferior Illinois steers, bought of Sol. Hopkins, av. 6½ cwt., and sell at 7@7½c, and make no commission. Also, 34 of Curtis & Tilden's good Illinois steers, av. 7 cwt., and sell at 9c ℔ lb.

Henry Westheimer received on Tuesday morning 38 Illinois steers from Daubo, which sold at 7c ℔ lb. wholesale, and 57 from Boland, rough Illinois stock, it will be hard to av. 7c.

Barris & Coddington sold on their own account 54 Illinois distillery-fed steers, at $39, which they estimated at 7½ cwt. average. Also 48 good corn-fed Illinois steers, for Simmons, estimated at 7½ cwt. average; sold at 8c.

C. W. Conger sold 25 rough Illinois steers for McPherson at 7@8c ℔ lb., and 29 good Indiana steers, part grade Durham, on his own account, at about 8¼c ℔ lb.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 11,362.

Quotations, $3.12½@3.30 ℔ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed, and $3.00@3.12½ for distillery-fed hogs, are the quotations given to-day by Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market.

The weather is very cool, or the price would have sunk still lower, the supply being in excess of the demand. Nothing has kept up the price lately but the buyers of choice, smooth hogs of about 200 lbs. average, for making "singed bacon" for the English market. The market is quite overstocked to-day, and prospects against shippers.

Those engaged in killing hogs are not able, with their regular force, to dispose of the stock as fast as it arrives, without putting on extra hands, which they do not care to do at this season.

Geo. W. Dorman reports the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live w'ht.	Dead w'ht.
First quality corn-fed, large size	3⅛@3¼c	4 @4¼c
Second quality corn-fed	3⅛@3 30c	4 @4¼c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3 @3⅛c	4⅛@4¼c
Large size still-fed, fat	3 @3⅛c	3⅞@3⅞c
Second quality still-fed	3 @3⅛c	3⅜@3⅝c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 19.—FLOUR—The demand continues moderate and the market is without material change. Sales of 13,700 brls at $4.10@4.20 for super state; $4.40@4.50 for extra do; $4.10@4.20 for super western; $4.40@4.60 for common to medium extra western; $4.90@5.00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.10@5.50 for trade brands—market closing with scarcely so much firmness, in consequence of the advance of freights. Canadian flour without material change and in moderate demand. Sales of [illegible] brls at $4.40@4.55 for common; $4.60@6.20 for good to choice. Rye flour quiet at $3.00@4.00. Corn meal steady. Sales of 375 brls at $2.90 for Jersey, and $3.10 for Brandywine afloat.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales 600 brls at 30@30½c for state, and 30@30½ for western—closing at inside quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat market quiet for want of supply and prices generally without material change. Sales 6,000 bu. unsound Chicago spring at 75c; 19,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.00@1.04; 1,000 amber Iowa at $1.05@1.07; 2,300 bu. choice amber Jersey at $1.26. Rye quiet and firm at about previous quotations. Barley more active. Sales 6,000 bu. Canada East at 70c. Sales 2,600 bu. Canadian peas on private terms. Corn scarce and very firm. Sales 54,000 bu. at 53½c for old mixed western delivered; 51c for very common do., and 50c for western yellow. Oats steady at 40@45c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork market less active, and prices without decided change. Sales 500 brls at $10.75@10.87½ for mess; $10.00@10.25 for thin mess; $8.62½ for prime. Beef quiet and prices steady. Sales 250 brls at $5.50@7.00 for country prime; $8.00@10.00 for country mess; $11.00@12.50 for repacked mess; $12.00@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats in fair demand. Sales 370 packages at 4½@5 for shoulders; 6½@6¾c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. Smoked meats steady. Sales 50 boxes choice city cut hams at 8c. Lard is in less active demand. The firmness of holders checks business. Sales 850 brls at 7¾@9¼c. Butter dull and heavy at 9@15c for Ohio and 10@17c for state. Cheese steady at 4@7½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee, little more active and firm; other kinds quiet and unchanged; sales 3,600 bags Rio on p. t., and 200 bags Jamaica at 21c. Rice, East India in good demand; sales 1,500 bags at 4¼@4½c for Rangoon; 5½@5¾c for Patna. Sugar, raw more active and prices advanced ⅛@¼c per pound for fair to good; Refining 7¼@7½c; very handsome, 7¾c; sales 280 hhds at 8¼@8½c for Cuba; 7½@8¾c for Porto Rico. Refined also inactive. Molasses, sales 400 hhds clayed Cuba at 28; 250 hhds 41 tierces Cuba Muscovado at 27@35; 15 hhds Porto Rico at 38, and by auction 25 hhds at 31@33; 50 brls New Orleans at 35¼.

MONEY—Continues firm at 4½@5 per cent on call and 5@5½ per cent for strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange firmer, banker's bills quoted at 117½@117¾. American gold advanced to 6¾@6⅞ per cent prem. California gold bars are quoted at 7¼@7½ per cent prem. Government stocks a little higher; U S 6s of 1881, 103½. 7 3-10 Treasury notes 1 5⅛@105¼.

STOCKS—Unsettled and irregular. Norwich & Worcester 63¾; Mil & P du C 2d pfd 74; C, B & Q 77½; M & P du C 34; C & R I 68½; C & T 46½; I C scrip 63¾; M S gtd 62½; American gold 106½; Pac Mail 114½, s 30; N Y C 93½; Erie pfd 64¼, s 30; Huds 47½, b 30; Harl 17½; Harl pfd 43¾; M S 27; M C 58; P & F W 2d bonds 88; U S 6s, '81, coupons, 103¾; Cal 7s 97; Brooklyn water loan 102½; Ill bonds 90¼; Ind & M 1st 80.

OSWEGO, June 19.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Good milling and shipping in demand; sales last night, 4,000 bu winter red Indiana at $1.08; 8,000 bu do at $1.07, and 10,000 bu spring at 88½c; to-day 3,500 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 88½c, and 3,000 bu No 1 do at 89c. Corn scarce and market steady; sales 7,000 bu Illinois at 42c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. Flour 32c, wheat 8½c, corn 7½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—4,300 bu wheat, 6,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—800 brls flour, 16,600 bu wheat, 27,100 bu corn.

BUFFALO, June 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales of Milwaukee club at 88c; $1.03 for amber Michigan. Corn easier. Sales at 32@32½c for sound. Oats firm at 30½c. Small sales of rye at 51c.

WHISKY—Sales at 23c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Easier; 10½@12½c on wheat to New York.

IMPORTS—7,000 brls. flour, 94,000 bu. wheat, 164,900 bu corn, 9,000 bu. oats.

EXPORTS—1,000 brls. flour, 120 bu. wheat, 112,000 corn, 20,000 bu oats.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........June 19.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Perritt, Grand Haven, 2,000 railroad ties, 20 brls fish.
Prop Marquette, Pratt, Toledo.
Prop Oneida, Hinckley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Neptune, Newman, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Sunshine, Comstock, Buffalo.
Bark Jane Bell, McGraw, Buffalo, 900 brls salt.
Brig Roscius, Blackburn, Oconto, 175 m lumber.
Brig Myers, Mary, Buffalo.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Packard's Pier, 25 m lumber, 50 cds wood.
Schr White Cloud, Kisey, Bay City 200 m lumber.
Schr Wm Aldrich, Simson Two Rivers, 15 m lumber, 1,800 railroad ties.
Schr Ostrich, Pratt, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Shook, Heam, Presque Isle, 400 tons coal.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Magic, Trawby, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber, 50 m shingles.
Schr G F Foster, Smith, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Telegraph, Hays, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Grand River, 75 m lumber, 15 m lath, 20 m shingles.
Schr Mary Brown, Brown, Bay City, 180 m lumber.
Schr H Norton, Carberry Runkville, 75 cds wood.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Muskegon, 65 m lumber, 50 m shingles.
Schr Argo, Berg, Hamlin, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Josephine, Dresden, Finnigan, Plummer's Pier, 62 cds wood.
Schr Venus, Thomson, Muskegon, 55 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Brown, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 1,000 pickets.
Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Gesine, Donovan, Manitowoc, 70 cds wood.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Blakerville, 75 m lumber.
Schr John Lillie, Thomson, Blakeville, 55 m lumber.
Schr Col Glover, Miller, Grand River, 75 m lumber.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, Kalamazoo, 45 m lumber, 120 m shingles.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 5 m lath.

CLEARED..........June 19.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Gillis, Collingwood, 500 bu corn, 4,391 brls flour, 100 hides, 188 kegs butter.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn, 3,000 brls flour, 200 pigs lead.
Prop J. Barber, Perrit, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Marquette, Pratt, Buffalo, 20,800 bu corn, 1,500 brls flour, 1,000 pigs lead.
Bark S A Marsh, Jones, Kingston, 14,800 bu wheat.
Bark Sunrise, Comstock, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Bark W S Pearson, Church, Buffalo, 19,100 bu corn.
Bark E C L, Moore, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Brig J S Harvey, Williamson, Buffalo, 13,095 bu corn.
Schr Clipper City, Ingersoll, Goderich, 7,625 bu corn.
Schr Dashing Wave, Eggleston, Kingston, 16,975 bu wheat.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Packard's Pier.
Schr Wm Aldrich, Simson, Two Rivers.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Muskegon.
Schr Magic, Frowley, Grand Haven.
Schr G F Foster, Smith, Muskegon.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Muskegon.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Grand River.
Schr Ithaca, Thomson Hainsville, 1,400 bu corn, 1,600 bu oats, 155 brls flour, 27 brls pork.
Schr Henry, Norton, Carberry, Runkville.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Muskegon.
Schr Nightingale, Stephens, Buffalo, 17,700 bu corn.
Schr Cuba, Merriman, Buffalo, 13,950 bu corn.
Schr A J Rodgers, Hany, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Schr F F Barney, Moffett, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Berlin, Wood, Buffalo, 14,135 bu rye.
Schr Argo, Berg, Green Bay.
Schr Flying Cloud, Borland, Oswego, 16,800 bu wheat.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Muskegon.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Grand Haven.
Schr Venus, Thomson, Grand Haven.
Schr Emma, Brown, Muskegon.
Schr Sasco, Wood, Buffalo, 18,960 bu corn.
Schr Stampede, Wilcox, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Cuyahoga, Roberts, Buffalo, 14,150 bu wheat.
Schr E M Thayer, Schlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee.
Schr Grape Shot, Chandler, Buffalo, 17,385 bu corn.
Schr Gessine, Donnovan, Manitowoc.
Schr B Karter, Wickham, Oswego, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Kate Richmond, Shields, Buffalo, 14,800 bu wheat.
Schr C C Trowbridge, Slackford, Buffalo, 15,975 bu corn.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglow, Blakeville.
Schr John Lillie, Thomson, Blakeville.
Schr Col Glover, Miller.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, Kalamazoo.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 19, 1862.

UP—Prop. Cleveland, Dunkirk, Mohawk, Iron City, Buffalo; schr. Medbury, Storm Spirit, Carthagenian, Fulton, Reciprocity, Wellington.

DOWN—Prop. Plymouth, Oneida, Rocket; bark Indiana, Northern Light, Geraldine; brig Wm. Treat, Bobert Burns, Concord, Minnesota; schr. Dan Marble, Simms, International, H. Ross, M. Egan, Metropolis, Worthington, Atlanta, R. Emmet, West Wind, Three Bells, Grey Eagle, Willard, Guide, Advance, Falcon, Rival.

Wind and Weather cold. Wind N. N. W.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, June 17.—Prop. Tonawanda; barks Oneonta, Ocean Wave, Unadilla, A. P. Nichols, P.C. Sherman; brig Empire State; schrs. Golden Harvest, Contest, San Jacinto, York State, Kenosha, C. C. Griswold, Sea Bird, Curtiss Mann, Philena Mills, Lone Star, Rainbow, Tartar, Jupiter, S. B. Penfield, Altair.

CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, June 17.—Props Nile, Wenona, Missouri, Buffalo; barks Sardinia, City of Chicago, Golden Fleece, Ocean Wave, City of Milwaukee, P. C. Sherman, City of Buffalo; schrs. Curtiss Man, Lone Star, Golden Harvest, Contest, Kenosha, Sophia Smith, York State, Altair.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 14th June—		
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
Schr Fulton,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr Carthagenian,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr Son and Heir,	Toronto,	Chicago.
Schr Reciprocity,	Kingston,	Chicago.
On the 17th June—		
Bark Water Witch,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Brig G L Newman,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Jas Navagh,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Russell Dart,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Gerritt Smith,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Dane,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr Thornton,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Vessels discharging at the elevator—		
Bark Parana,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Bark S B Pomeroy,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr Saranac,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr Miami,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr Torrent,	Chicago,	Saginaw.
Schr Ethan Allen,	Chicago,	Gr Traverse.
Schr Narragansett,	Chicago,	Marquette.

The brig City of Toronto sprung a leak on Lake Huron a day or two since, and reached this port Monday evening. She lay here during yesterday, awaiting instructions from her owners.

The tug Prindiville took from here seven large vessels in one tow for Lake Huron on Monday evening. The Prindiville has two powerful engines, and is consequently able to take much longer tows than other tugs.

The tug J. Lathrop broke her shaft upon Lake St. Clair, on Monday morning of this week. She was towed to this port, and is now at Ives' dry dock, undergoing repairs.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

☞ The scow L. B. Fortier, which sunk a few weeks since in Lake Erie, by running on a reef, has been got off and towed into Malden, where it is probable she will be put in proper repair.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........June 18.

Luella, La Salle, 5,314 bu corn.
J. K. Preston, La Salle, 5,400 bu corn.
Empress, La Salle, 5,396 bu corn, 244 bu wheat.
Alcona, La Salle, 5,487 bu corn.
Portland, La Salle, 5,408 bu corn.
Mound City, La Salle, 6,400 bu corn, 50 bu potatoes, 8 brls eggs.
Zimmerman, La Salle, 5,600 bu corn.
Humboldt, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Arctic, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
E. Burnham, Joliet.
Africa, La Salle, 1,625 brls flour.
Parson Brownlow, La Salle, 5,500 bu corn, 146 dos eggs.
Gold Eagle, La Salle, 1,221 brls flour, 51,205 lbs manufactured tobacco.
Nile, La Salle, 6,559 bu corn.
Carolina, La Salle, 5,359 bu corn.

CLEARED..........June 18.

La Salle, Golden Cloud, 33,620 ft lumber, 35 m shingles.
Queen City, La Salle, 64,719 ft lumber, 100 m shingles, 12 m lath, 21 brls cement, 40 brls lime.
Emiline, Seneca, 6 brls salt, 5 brls lime.
Nebraska, Morris, 40 cords bark, 1,000 ft lumber.
Adelia, Joliet, 75 brls salt, 5 brls starch.
Dick Overall, La Salle, 75 m lumber, 3 m lath.
Queen City, La Salle, 64,719 ft lumber, 100 m shingles, 112 m lath, 20 brls salt, 40 brls cement.
Golden Cloud, La Salle, 33,620 ft lumber, 35 m shingles.
Alice, La Salle, 9 m lumber, 25 m shingles.

MARRIED.

In this city, in St. John's Church, on Wednesday, the 18th inst. by Rev. H. N. Bishop, Mr. ISAAC A. HALL and Miss LUCY G. WEBB.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation by a man of business ability and experience, to travel for a first class house. Good trade preferred. Would be willing to invest from $2,000 to $5,000 profitably. Address "Trader," Tribune office. je19-c396-6t

WANTED—The Advertiser, who has a business experience of fifteen years, and $2,500 to $3,000 in cash, would like to form a copartnership with a second man with like amount of capital, to engage in a general commission and produce business in one of the best interior towns in the State, having direct connexion with Chicago, and a population of about 3,500, and where competition would be light. The best of reference given and required. Address "A. B. C.," stating where interview may be had, Box 2[illegible]. je19-c[illegible]-1w

WANTED—A Situation, by an active, intelligent young man, as clerk, salesman or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale or commission house, or at any respectable business. Has had five years experience in Eastern cities as book-keeper and clerk. Good reference given. Address "G. H. F.," Post Office Box 1[illegible]. je18-c[illegible]

WANTED—A young man twenty years of age wants a situation as cashier, assistant book-keeper, salesman or clerk, and can make himself useful. Hat and cap, hardware or clothing preferred. Good city reference given. A permanent situation and fair compensation desired. Address "F. C." Box 1120, stating terms. je18-c279-3t

WHO WANTS TO LEARN GERMAN WITHOUT PAY?—The advertiser would teach you gratis, his only purpose being to improve in speaking English by conversing with an American gentleman. Please address A. B. C., P. O. Drawer 6[illegible]. je19-c[illegible]

WANTED—A young Girl to assist in taking care of children. Apply, with references, at 281 West Adams street. je18-c[illegible]

WANTED—The advertiser would like to learn of some smart town in the West where a good local paper is needed. He would prefer to purchase an unoccupied office, if such an one can be obtained on reasonable terms. The advertiser can give good references. Address JAMES A. ROOF, Box 78, Three Rivers, St. Joseph, Mich. je18-c[illegible]

WANTED—To find a man with one half cash and good improved or wild lands, who will trade for a tip top stock of staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, or Clothing, at wholesale prices. (Sold in lots to suit.) All in the original packages being an A No. 1 staple stock. Now, one-third cash, balance in lots or land. Address, enclosing stamp and giving price and description of land, T. C. LAMB, No. 124 Randolph street. je18-c[illegible]

WANTED—A situation of some kind in a respectable business, by a young man who, for the last four years has had charge of a Stone and Marble Yard, at the East, and has the ability and inclination to make himself generally useful in any situation. Is a good Book-keeper and Salesman. No objection to going in the country. Address "J. S.," Post Office Box 4744, Chicago. je18-c[illegible]-1w

WANTED—To borrow Two Thousand Dollars for six months or one year, at 10 per cent. interest, on improved real estate in Chicago, worth three times the amount. No commissions. Address "W. M. F.," Post Office Box 1044. je18-c261-3t

WANTED—To borrow Fifteen Thousand Dollars for three or five years on first class business property on Lake street. No application need be made where interest over eight per cent per annum is required. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Room No. 13 Metropolitan Block. je18-c253-3t

WANTED—A Housekeeper. A good home and good salary is offered to a proper person, to take charge of a cottage, and do the work for one person. Address P. O. Drawer 6109. je17-c232-3w

WANTED—Agents (Local and Traveling) to sell articles wanted in every family. Selling rapidly. Agents are making $8 to $10 per day. Inclose stamp for Circulars to Post Office Box 2071, or call at 161 Dearborn street, Room No. 3.
je14-c162-1w CHAS. POWELL & CO.

WANTED—A first class Carriage Painter and a Blacksmith. Also, Family Carriages, Top and Open Buggies for sale. Inquire of J. H. KLINE, No. 50 North Jefferson street. je14-c173-1w

WANTED—By a single man, a situation as Coachman in a private family. Satisfactory references given from No. 1 families in this city and the city of St. Louis, having lived in St. Louis for the last four years. Please address "L. S.," Tribune Office. je12-c119-3t

WANTED—1,000 Horses.—The undersigned is prepared to pay the highest price in cash for ONE THOUSAND CAVALRY HORSES, at No. 181 State street, where he will be found during the day. [je10-c50-3w] ALVIN JAMES.

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Traveling, throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT, (warranted no "Humbugs,") paying 100 per cent. profit and selling rapidly. For circulars enclose stamp. J. W. RICE & CO., Agents, Inventors and Manufacturers' Depot, 9 Custom House Place, Chicago. je3-r838-3w

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3985. my1-r[illegible]-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other publications, both in the English and German languages, in the sale of which agents are meeting with unparalleled success exclusive agencies given for towns and counties. For full information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 104 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3[illegible]. ap28-p[illegible]-2m

WANTED—Agents, male and female—old, middle-aged and young—in cities, towns and villages, to make from $10 to $15 per day, by selling DUNN'S PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. The greatest novelty of the day. Just issued and in wonderful demand. They can't be equalled. Send for a Circular to C. M. DUNN & CO. 134 Clark street, Chicago. je11-c[illegible]-1m

WANTED—AGENTS.

You Can Make 150 per Cent.

By selling Dunn's Prize Stationery and Receipt Package. The success of the season. Send for circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-r[illegible]-2m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 116 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1[illegible]. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de[illegible]

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4[illegible], Chicago, Illinois. ap[illegible]

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3[illegible]. jell[illegible]-1m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $2 to $5 a day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 2[illegible], enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de[illegible]

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new Illustrated Religious and Historical Works, which have the highest testimonials in their favor, and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call on or address (with stamp) E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 132 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4707. my[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A New and fashionable Top Buggy, from the most celebrated Eastern manufactory. Address "B." P. O. Box 3560. je19-c277-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—From 100 to 2000 Acres

Of the best quality of Illinois and Iowa land, to exchange for any kind of personal property. Perfect title and low figures. Address "Trader" Tribune office. je18-c297-9t

FOR SALE—A Covered Grocery Wagon. Has been used one year, and is in good repair. Apply to JOHN CILLY, Garden City House. je18-c240-3t

FOR SALE—Horses! Horses!—Just arrived from the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, at Eagle Hotel, opposite the Northwestern Railroad Depot, twenty Team and Carriage Horses, which are offered for sale at a low figure. je18-c243-3t

FOR SALE—The Union Lunch Saloon, Basement of No. 8 South Clark street, for sale cheap. [je18-c238-1w] M. BODEN.

FOR SALE—A Farm situated in the town of Ela, Lake County, twenty-seven miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, containing about three hundred and twenty acres of land, under a good state of cultivation. A part of the purchase money can remain on long time. Inquire of GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 90 Dearborn street, Chicago. je17-c216-1w

FOR SALE.—We have for sale

180 Acres of Land near the City Limits,

Having three-fourths of a mile Canal front and on Joliet and Chicago Railroad. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, Real Estate Agents, 88 Dearborn street. je16-c186-1w

FOR SALE—Junction Property—60 acres within one mile of the Station. A rare chance for investment. Inquire at Chicago Lead Works, of C. F. GATES, or through P. O. Box 4166. je13-c134-1w

FOR SALE—A variety of seven Octave PIANOS, at 118 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, for sale cheap for cash, or approved paper or on monthly payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. Practice on Pianos two dollars per month. Rosewood Veneers for sale by J. PRESTON. je7-r980-1m

FOR SALE—The Farm formerly known as belonging to Col. Philo White, lately to S. B. Appleton, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, two miles west of the City limits, is now offered at a bargain. Said farm consists of 120 acres of prairie and 40 acres of timber. The improvements are a large and well-finished house, large barn and all necessary out-buildings, with an orchard of a thousand fruit trees, many of them bearing; good wells and cistern, and also a tenant house. One hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred and seventy bushels of oats are already sown. This farm will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Apply to JAMES WALKER.
RACINE, Wis., May 28th, 1862. je5-r943-1m

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Two new Portable Engines, six and seven horse power

For Sale Cheap for Cash,

By GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse,
my25-r583-1m 19 and 21 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Lot

No. 90 Hinsdale Street.

130 feet on Washington, corner of Margaret street. Apply to J. L. LEE, 52 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the

"COMO MILL,"

Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale.

The Mill is in good order; is driven by Water Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Burs, Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to WHEELER, NEELY & CO., Chicago, or the subscriber on the premises. E. LEHMAN SMITH.
Como, May 1st, 1862. je5-r[illegible]-1m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $[illegible], is offered for sale at a great bargain.

It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and keep their regular business hours, and where three of the best endowed institutions of the Northwest are located, which, with good public schools, make the location most desirable.

The House is two and a half stories in height, on a commanding eminence, overlooking the village and lake. Surrounding it are twenty acres of cultivated land, with a good barn, carriage house, near 500 trees of the grafted fruit, large plats of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, &c., with a great variety of the ornamental plants [illegible].

This property will be sold at a great sacrifice—one half cash, with credit for the balance. For further information, inquire of No. [illegible] Clark street, Chicago. [illegible] GEORGE F. FOSTER.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Superior Second Hand and New

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

On Friday, June 20th, at 9½ o'clock,

We will sell at our Salesrooms, No. [illegible] Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting of Mahogany and Hair Cloth parlor sets, Parlor Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Cane Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Centre Tables, Card and Centre Tables, Cane-seat Rockers, Bureaus, Plain and Marble top Chamber sets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Extension Dining Tables, Cottage and French Bedsteads, tall and low post, Mirrors, Lounges, Mattresses, together with an assortment of Housekeeping Goods.
je19-c[illegible]-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—Of the June Term, A. D. 1862, in Chancery.—Richard T. Blackburn, [illegible] Blackburn and John F. Blackburn.

RECEIVER'S SALE

OF REAL ESTATE

AT

The North Door of the Court House.

We will sell on

Wednesday, June 25th, at 10 O'clock, A. M.

At the North Door of the Court House [illegible] "Court," the following Real Estate, [illegible] terest of the firm of Blackburn Brothers, [illegible] divided half of Lot No. 14 in Block No. [illegible] School Section Addition to Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] interest of said firm in Lots No. 9 and 10, [illegible] 1, west of Blue Island avenue, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south east quarter of section 20, N. E. 14, east of the principal meridian.

Also, the fee simple of, in and to Lots [illegible] Block 3, in Rosehill Addition to Iowa City, in the State of Iowa.

Also, the interest of said firm of Blackburn Brothers in Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in Block 12, in Vernon Addition to the city of Chicago, Illinois.

Also, the fee simple of, in and to Lots [illegible] and 47, in the South Scandinavian Addition to [illegible]

Also, the interest in the Lease of the [illegible] on Lot number 22, in Block 2, Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, being No. 46 Lake street.

We will sell at 9½ o'clock, at store of [illegible] the balance of the stock of said Blackburn Brothers, consisting of Shoe Nails, Tacks, [illegible] Signs, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
JOSEPH SAMPSON, Receiver. [je20-c306-5t]

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots suited to country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when desired. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, 23d; Wednesday, June 25; Friday, June 27, at 9½ o'clock a. m., will be sold, Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and a general stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Furnishing Goods and Jewelry; also at Private Sale, Oil Cloth and Carpeting.
je20-c298-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND STRAW HATS AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Tuesday, June 24, 9½ o'clock a. m., will be sold: 100 cases men's and youths Boots; 25 cases women's and children's Boots and Shoes; 20 cases Leghorn Straw and Palm Leaf Hats; 10 cases Shaker Bonnets and Hoods.
je20-c299-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Monday, 16, Wednesday, June 18, Friday, June 20, at 9½ A. M. will be sold Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Brown Linens, Prints, Ginghams and Delaines, Goods Brown and Bleached Sheeting, with a general stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Hats and Caps, Furnishing Goods, Undershirts and Drawers. Also at private sale, Oil Cloth and Carpeting.
je13-c119-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh23-h665-ly

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8.

FAREWELL BENEFIT

And last appearance but one of the talented young Tragedian

J. WILKES BOOTH,

Whose masterly delineations have been witnessed during the last three weeks by large and intelligent audiences with universal admiration. He will appear THIS NIGHT ONLY as

CHARLES DE MOOR.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20, will be performed Schiller's great Tragedy of

THE ROBBERS.

Charles DeMoor..........J. WILKES BOOTH
Francis DeMoor..........[illegible]
Herman..........[illegible]
Amelia..........[illegible]

GRAND DANCE by MISS JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the excellent farce of

TRYING IT ON.

☞ Saturday, last night of Mr. Booth. [illegible]

WILLIAM TELL PIC-NIC, Clement's Garden, Cottage Grove, BY L. PELTIER AND FREDERICK [illegible],

On Sunday, June 22d.

Great Concert and Ball by Union Band.

Amusements of all kinds and refreshments; and in the evening Fire-works and a Balloon.

Cars leave every ten minutes, corner State and Randolph streets. je[illegible]

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW

Will exhibit at corner of

Michigan avenue and Randolph street

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,

June 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.

DAN RICE HIMSELF,

Will personally appear at Every Performance, Day and Night.

Admission to Box, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children to Reserved Seats, 25 cents.

SEATS FOR EVERYBODY.
[je18-c289-10t]

VAAS & DEAN'S Light Guard Band,

Office 47 South Clark street, between Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS, CONCERTS, &c.

☞ Post Office Box 2622.
A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN, [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Cottage to Rent and Furniture for sale.—The Cottage No. 81 Van Buren street to rent till May first, 1863, and Furniture (nearly all new) for sale at a bargain if applied for soon. Apply to J. W. TUTTLE, foot of State street. je17-c227-1w

TO RENT.—To rent cheap to a good tenant the first-class, three-story and basement, Brick House, No. 247 Illinois street. It has all modern improvements—speaking tubes, bells, bath rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of C. H. RAY, Tribune Office.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country.
WM. R. PROSSER, 120 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
W. W. KIMBALL, ja18-k[illegible]-ly No. [illegible] Clark street.

Boarding.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM with good board, and a comfortable [illegible] be found at 207 Washington street. je[illegible]

BOARDING—A large front room furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; also, accommodations for day boarders at [illegible] street.

BOARDING—A front parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also, room for a few day boarders at 75 Monroe street.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 233 and 235 [illegible] street, only a few moments walk from the Post Office or Court House. Day boarders can also be accommodated. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant suit of front rooms (furnished) suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, at 71 Wabash avenue, second house from Randolph street. je17-[illegible]

General Notices.

O WRAP THE FLAG AROUND ME BOYS.

O! wrap the flag around me, boys,
To die were far more sweet,
With freedom's starry emblem, boys,
To be my winding sheet.

New Song and Chorus. By R. STEWART TAYLOR. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail to any part of the country on receipt of marked price. Just published by
ROOT & CADY,
je18-c251-3t 95 Clark street, Chicago.

CITY BONDS.—We are paying the highest market price for

CHICAGO CITY AND ILLINOIS [illegible]

C. C. PARKS & CO., [illegible]
je5-r918-1m No. 95 Lake street, corner of [illegible]

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE —OF— PAPER HANGINGS

At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
[je3-r851-1m]

MRS. ANDERSON, THE CELEBRATED Clairvoyant, Test and Healing Medium, will remain in this city some months at No. [illegible] South LaSalle street, where she may be consulted between the hours of 9 to 11 A. M. and from [illegible] P. M., flattering herself to give satisfaction in all cases in regard to the sick, lost property, [illegible]. Charges, per hour, FIFTY CENTS for Ladies, ONE DOLLAR for Gentlemen. je18-c176-1w

USE POWELL'S POLISH For Sewing Machines. 101 DEARBORN [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 4 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

THE LIGHT OF A NEW DAY.

The morning is breaking, and the long night of the domination of Slavery in our National councils has ended. Legislation for Human Freedom has begun in the halls which for long years past have witnessed the shameful complicity of the Northern Doughface with the Negro Drivers and Breeders, in forging still stronger the fetters that bound Liberty to Human Chattelism. Yesterday President Lincoln put his signature to the Arnold-Lovejoy bill prohibiting Slavery in all the Territories. As fully passed the bill reads:

> "To the end that Freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the Government of the United States to make it so, therefore,
>
> "*Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN ANY OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Now indeed is "agitation" ended, for here is the whole question settled. It is worthy the best days of the Republic. It is worth blazoning on our country's banner "LIBERTY THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF THE LAND."

And yet this law is almost in the identical words of the act proposed by Mr. Jefferson in 1784. So it is not modern fanaticism, but we are returning all tardily to the grave wisdom of our fathers. The sin and its expiation are both in our age. Thank God and take courage, for the ultimate triumph of Human Liberty throughout the land is sure.

[From the Chicago Times, June 18th.]

A VICTORY OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS.

THE GREAT VOICE OF ILLINOIS FOR THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AS IT IS AND THE FEDERAL UNION AS IT WAS.

The City for the New Constitution by 900 Majority, and the State by 20,000.

THE FINAL OVERTHROW OF STUMPTAIL MONEY AND STUMPTAIL POLITICS.

Illinois Sets an Example for her Sister States.

The grandest victory for the Federal Constitution as it is and the Federal Union as it was which has been achieved since the war began, and the greatest victory for sound Democratic principles in State government which has ever been achieved on this continent, was achieved yesterday in the city of Chicago and in the State of Illinois.

On the question of the adoption of the new constitution, the majority in the city *for the new constitution* is

903!

and in the State it will probably reach, and may exceed

20,000!

It was a political issue—made so by the Republican leaders and by every Republican newspaper organ in the State. *The Democracy accepted the issue;* BEHOLD THE RESULT.

Illinois is to-day a Democratic State, more firmly, if possible, than she has ever been before. In this election she has opened the campaign of 1862. She has set an example for her sister States, only by following which can this war be brought to a successful close, and the Federal constitution preserved, and the Federal Union restored. *As Illinois pronounced yesterday, so will she pronounce in November.* The faith she declared yesterday, she will cling to as a mariner clings to the last plank.

The above was the apostate Wentworth's blow in the secession *Times* the day after the election. The *farmers* had not been heard from. The back townships had not come in. The secession knaves supposed that their stumptail swindle had been swallowed by the people in the country as it had been by the unreflecting rabble in the city. But the rural districts have been heard from, and "BEHOLD THE RESULT!"

According to the secession organ, the question on the adoption of the Constitution was made a straight party contest. "It was a political issue, made so by the Republican papers. The Democracy accepted the issue; behold the result." This "Democratic measure" is defeated by five to ten thousand majority in the State, and when the soldiers' vote is added, it will be beaten by more than *thirty thousand!*

"Illinois in this election, has opened the campaign of 1862. She has set an example for her sister States, only by following which can this war be brought to a successful close." "As Illinois pronounced on Tuesday, so she will pronounce in November." "The faith she declared on Tuesday, she will cling to as a mariner clings to the last plank." Exactly. As she buried the secession constitution on Tuesday she will bury the secession party in November. It was truly "a victory of gigantic proportions."

ILLINOIS SAVED FROM THE GRASP OF TRAITORS.

Our dispatches this morning are conclusive; the traitors of Illinois and their infamous schemes are buried out of sight. To the delight and the surprise of every one here, counties in Southern Illinois that have always been strongly against us have given a majority against the swindle. Note the majorities in Washington and Perry, and in all of them, thus far, the falling off on the vote for Douglas is from twenty to a hundred per cent. The world, after all, does move.

The conspirators who stretched forth their profane hands, covered all over with secession slime, to destroy the organic law under which Illinois has attained the proud position of the fourth star in our glorious galaxy of States, have politically perished beneath the scorn of an indignant people. Let their names be handed down to posterity and become a hissing and a by-word among all honorable men. All honor to the honest, noble yeomanry of the State. They have saved us from ruin and everlasting infamy.

THE ELECTION IN EGYPT.

The tumble down in the majorities for the New Constitution in Egypt, as compared with the Democratic vote of 1860 will be exhibited by the following table of returns so far as heard from:

	For Constitution.	Ag'nst.	Douglas.
lexander	269	....	574
ngham	330	....	651
fferson	1,000	....	1,396
hite	646	....	788
ranklin	500	....	1,163
erry	....	107	432
Washington	....	120	771
illiamson	323	....	1,602
ckson	720	....	1,341
arion	....	116	857
awford	....	129	463

Here is a loss in eleven southern counties of nearly 6,000. Four of the above counties have actually given majorities against the swindle.

THE SOLDIERS WILL NOW BE VISITED.

The commissioners appointed by the secession but miscalled constitutional convention, to take the vote of the soldiers, in visiting the camps, found our brave boys indignant at the swindle that had been attempted, and hence Buckmaster and his associates skulked away, intending to disfranchise the army if they could carry the State without it. Now that the people have stamped the infamy with the black seal of reprobation, the soldiers will